

The Antiquaries Journal

Being the Journal of the Society of Antiquaries of London

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CONTENTS

Anniversary Address; by Sir Frederic Kenyon, <i>President</i>	
Further Excavations at Julliberrie's Grave, Chilham, by R. F. Jessup, F.S.A., <i>Local Secretary for Kent</i>	247
Rostro-carinates and Rostrate Hand-axes; by J. Reid Moir, F.R.S.	260
A Netherlands Maiolica Vase from the Tower of London; by Bernard Rackham, C.B., F.S.A.	282
The Badbury Barrow, Dorset, and its Carved Stone; by Stuart Piggott, F.S.A.	285
An Equestrian Aquamanile of the Thirteenth Century; by Philip Nelson, M.D., F.S.A.	291
A Thirteenth-century Stirrup and Storage-jar from Rabley Heath, Herts.; by H. C. Andrews, F.S.A., and G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.	300
A Medieval Spoon in the Guildhall Museum, London; by J. B. Ward Perkins, F.S.A.	303
Notes (see list on next page)	313
Reviews (see list on next page)	317
Periodical Literature; Bibliography; Proceedings	331
	339



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NOTES

A remarkable flint core, 317.—Pottery from Barking, Essex, 317.—The gold tore from Holywell, Flintshire, 320.—Double-looped palstaves in Britain, 320.—Saxon pottery from Walton-on-Thames, Wotton, and Parnham, Surrey, 323.—Anglo-Saxon brooch and pot from Brixworth, Northants, 325.—A Thirteenth-century processional cross, 326.—Bronze figure of the Virgin and Child, 327.—A Norwegian powder-horn, 328.—Hand-axe from Holywell, St. Ives, Hunts., 329.—Excavations at Waltham Abbey, Essex, 330.

REVIEWS

Brønsted, <i>Danmarks Oldtid i Stenalderen</i>	331
Braun, <i>The English Castle</i>	333
Bobart, <i>Basketwork through the Ages</i>	334
Arbman, Eriksson, Lindqvist, and Lundberg, <i>Vendel i Fynd och Forskning</i>	334
Brindley, <i>Impressions and Casts of Seals, Coins, Tokens, Medals, and other Objects of Art exhibited in the Seal Room, National Maritime Museum</i> .	335
Smith, <i>Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum: From Shalmaneser III to Sennacherib</i>	336
Hawkes, <i>The Archaeology of the Channel Islands: II. The Bailiwick of Jersey</i>	336

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Anniversary Address

By SIR FREDERIC KENYON, *President*

[Delivered 27th April 1939]

LAST year, on this occasion of our Anniversary Meeting, I was able to begin my address with a reference to the very handsome bequest received by the Society from our Fellow Mr. Garraway Rice. This year I have to report an even larger benefaction, partly immediate and partly in prospect. By the death of Miss May Morris (whose name will always be held in honour among lovers of the beautiful past, for her own sake as well as that of her father), the Society entered into the possession of the legacy of her sister, Miss Jane Morris, amounting to about £8,500. It will also eventually receive, after the termination of a life interest,¹ a bequest of somewhat similar amount from the estate of Miss May Morris herself. The income from these benefactions will be available for the conservation of ancient buildings and monuments, especially of the medieval period, and will greatly increase the power of the Society for good. The fund will also serve as a worthy monument of a family which did much for the appreciation of medieval art, and for the preservation of our historic monuments and the beauties of our countryside.

The principal activity in the field promoted by the Society during the past year was the invasion of Brittany conducted by Dr. Wheeler at the head of a mixed army of all ages and sexes. Its object was to investigate the many earthworks of that region, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, from whence came the builders of the stupendous fortifications of Maiden Castle. The coasts immediately facing south-west England yielded only negative results. The earthworks there were not of the multiple type which is the special characteristic of Maiden Castle. But on

¹ This life interest has already terminated.

the south coast of Brittany, from Finisterre to Quiberon Bay, the expedition found a number of Iron Age camps with multiple entrenchments, not indeed on anything like the same scale as those of Maiden Castle, but on the same principle. Now this is precisely the coast which is known from Caesar and Strabo to have been inhabited by the tribe of Veneti, who monopolized the sea traffic between north-western Gaul and Britain. Dr. Wheeler was therefore able to return with an admirably coherent picture of an invasion of Dorset by Veneti, who proceeded to magnify the already extensive but simple entrenchments of Maiden Castle into the colossal fortifications which we see to-day. Whether the invaders were refugees from the conquest of the Veneti by Julius Caesar in 56 B.C. must remain for the present uncertain. This suggestion would bring down the final fortification of Maiden Castle about half a century later than the date previously assigned; and it may be doubted whether the Veneti, after the destruction of their fleet by Caesar's deplorably unseamanlike but effective methods, would have had enough ships to make the crossing in sufficient numbers, or enough spirit to undertake operations on such a megalopsychic scale. Dr. Wheeler is, however, proposing to carry his investigations farther this year, by operations in the valley of the Seine; after which it is to be hoped that the previous project of explorations in Dorset and the neighbourhood, to ascertain which of the many earthworks can be associated in date with the various stages of Maiden Castle, will be resumed.

Other work in which the Society is interested, and on which reports have been read at our meetings, has been that carried on at Leicester, on the site adjoining the Jewry Wall, which seems to have been the first Forum of the Roman town and subsequently its public baths; and at Colliton Park, Dorchester, where a considerable area has been uncovered and planned, part of which will be retained permanently as a public monument. The earliest period has been represented by Mr. Burchell's continued and painstaking study of the Thames gravels. Mr. Varley has exposed the complete history of Eddisbury, a small and somewhat isolated site in Cheshire, near the Welsh border; and Mr. Ward Perkins has excavated at Oldbury. Foreign countries have received rather more than their usual share of attention; for besides Dr. Wheeler's explorations in Brittany we have had Sir Leonard Woolley's report on his second full season's work at Atchana, where a small archive of tablets was discovered, unfortunately as yet without any literary or historical texts; also a revelation of Neolithic Cyprus from Dr. Dikaio; and accounts of researches in Anatolia by Miss Lamb and in Bulgaria by Miss Garrod; while we are looking

forward to papers by our new Fellow Miss Caton Thompson on her explorations in the Hadhramaut, and by Professor Garstang on his excavations at Mersina in Cilicia.

Another excavational report has been that of what is expected to be the penultimate season at Clarendon Palace, by Dr. Borenius and Mr. Charlton. There the history of the building is approaching completion, and it is to be hoped that a comprehensive report of the whole work will before long be published. Another palace which has been under examination is Whitehall, where H.M. Office of Works has been doubling the parts of archaeological investigation and ruthless destruction. The destruction is inevitable, and most of what will be destroyed is of little value; but it is satisfactory that opportunity has been given to record all the available evidence as to the ground plan of the palace, and that one or two features of it will be preserved. I regret that the fine masonry of the Tudor river wall must apparently perish.

Students of medieval art have been provided for by another of Mr. Cave's reports on the carved bosses of cathedrals—this time those of Peterborough and Ripon; and by Dr. Hildburgh's study of English alabasters from the point of view of the relation of the subjects depicted on them to the scenes in Miracle plays. Here are two subjects on which papers read before our Society should provide materials for monographs which might well become the standard authorities on them. A somewhat later period is represented by the newly identified map of the Thames by Hollar, with vignette sketches of Woolwich, Greenwich, Erith, and Gravesend.

Besides the enterprises on which reports were rendered in the course of the year, the Society, through its Research fund, assisted others, the results of which have still to be published. The most important of these was Colchester, where what appears to be the last remaining unexplored portion of the pre-Roman town was cleared. It will now be possible to present a connected report on the whole site, revising, if necessary, the provisional conclusions of previous years. We shall not, it seems, have a palace of Cymbeline to admire; but we shall know a good deal more than we knew a few years ago of the course of events in that part of England which included the important cities of Verulamium and Colchester. We cannot always get spectacular results; but the assured gains of scientific knowledge continue to mount up.

Other work was at Verulamium, on the ground in the neighbourhood of the theatre; at Uriconium, where, if only the long-promised and long-delayed report on Professor Atkinson's operations in 1924-7, now said to be ready, could get itself published, we should really have a fairly full outline of the city's history; and

at Aldborough in Yorkshire. The projected resumption of work at Old Sarum has had to be postponed, since no leader of the expedition was available. It must wait until other major projects have been disposed of.

So much for work that is past—work that in range, quality, and interest is well up to the standard which the Society has long established for itself. From it our publications are assured of an ample supply of material, in addition to much that does not come before our weekly meetings. For the coming year we shall be enabled by the Garraway Rice bequest to give help to a larger number of enterprises than usual. Our principal contribution will be to Dr. Wheeler's French expedition, which will depend mainly upon us, since two sources from which important help was received last year are no longer available. To four other excavations the Council have voted substantial grants. Col. Drew, in addition to finishing all that can be done at Colliton Park before the builders take over the site, had hoped to be able to make some exploratory cuttings at Poundbury, the conspicuous earthwork just outside Dorchester on the north-west. This would not only complete the prehistoric record of Dorchester and its immediate neighbourhood, but would also be a beginning of that survey of this portion of south-west England to which I have already referred. I regret to hear that it has not so far been possible to obtain permission for this work. Only so much is required as would fix the period to which it belongs, and it is much to be hoped, for the credit of Dorchester, that this will be done.

Then there are two first-class sites on the Welsh border: Old Oswestry, the imposing fortress which stands approximately on the line of Wat's Dyke, and two or three miles on the English side of Offa's Dyke, the property of our Fellow Lord Harlech, who has authorized Mr. O'Neil to make an exploratory excavation there this summer; and the Wrekin, the traditional centre of Salopian life and patriotism, on the summit of which is an earthwork which was probably the capital of the Cornovii before the Romans built Uriconium, to which it seems to have borne the same relation as Maiden Castle did to Roman Dorchester. Besides these, the Society is also assisting the Prehistoric Society to make the complete investigation which it has in hand of the Iron Age settlement at Woodbury, near Salisbury. Here it is hoped to make a complete 'clean-up' of the whole settlement, and thereby to secure some fixed points for the sequence of Iron Age culture in south England.

Next in the scale of our contributions comes the assistance which we can give to Dr. Borenus and Mr. Charlton to complete,

as they hope, the clearance of Clarendon Palace on which they have been engaged for so many seasons; and to the Caerleon Excavation Committee for the investigation of another section of the Roman camp which is for the moment available in consequence of building operations. There then follow in our list a number of undertakings towards which our contributions are rather of the nature of token payments, useful more as a sign of goodwill and an encouragement to others than for their actual pecuniary assistance. These include Mr. Burchell's work in the Ebbsfleet valley; Mr. Wakefield's on the Lewesdon Hill Camp in Dorset; that of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society at Blackbury Hill Camp; of the West Cornwall Field Club at Gurnard's Head Cliff Castle; that of Messrs. Hawkes and Hull at Braughing; and, of the medieval period and ecclesiastical character, Messrs. Charlton's and Simms's work at Waltham Abbey and Miss Graham's at Sempringham Priory.

This list by itself gives some idea of the extent and variety of work which is being done, but in addition there are many other operations, conducted sometimes by local societies and sometimes by public-spirited individuals with antiquarian tastes, which do not come to the notice of the Society until their results are published. I know of two such in my own neighbourhood on which work has already been done this year, and no doubt there are or will be many more in other parts of the country. These are signs of healthy activity and of instructed zeal for which we cannot be too thankful, and which the Society would only be too glad to support more largely and more widely if the growth of its income should make it possible.

A Presidential address, however, and especially a last Presidential address, is an opportunity for taking a wider view of the operations of the Society, and of the problems that lie before it, than merely the work of a single season. The position, as I see it, is this. This is, above all, an age of excavation. For the first century or more of the existence of our Society, I think it is true to say that antiquaries were mainly concerned with what appeared on the surface of the earth or was revealed by chance disturbances of the soil, like the sepulchral urns in Norfolk which provoked Sir Thomas Browne's celebrated essay on Urn Burial. Deliberate excavations, as of occasional tumuli, were few and sporadic. The age of excavation may be said to begin with the operations of Botta and Layard in Assyria, little less than a century ago, and was at first mainly occupied with the search for striking and conspicuous objects. At home it was fortunately delayed until the science of digging had somewhat advanced. I suppose

the excavation of Silchester, begun in 1864 and systematically carried out by the Society in 1890-1909, may rank among the earliest of attempts to clear a site systematically and scientifically. Since then great advances have been made. It is only within our own time that the observation of stratification and the study of pottery have become accepted essentials of the technique of digging. Now, all over the world, the research of what lies beneath the surface of the earth, and the attempt to recover the history of man, back to his earliest appearance on earth, have become the prime interest of archaeologists and antiquaries.

The result of this development has been something of a shift in the prime interests of the Society back from the medieval period to the earlier ages—the Saxon, the Roman, the prehistoric. We hear more of the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age, than of medieval monasteries, cathedrals, and castles. The archaeologist is more concerned with Middle Minoan IIIb or Iron Age B than with Early English or Decorated. This must be accepted, but not too whole-heartedly. There is much to be learnt still about the Middle Ages, and many of our Fellows take more interest in the objects of beauty and of historic value which belong to those ages than in the rubble foundation-walls, the broken pots, and the stone implements which are often all that is left of earlier periods. The Society must hold the balance even, must cater for all interests, and must cover all ages.

It is nevertheless true that at the present time the activities and pecuniary resources of the Society should be directed mainly towards the recovery of ancient history by excavational research. In many cases it must be done now or never. The archaeologist must see and record what lies beneath the surface of the ground before the builder destroys or conceals it for ever. We have had recent examples of such momentary and transitory opportunities at Colchester, Caerleon, and Whitehall. Moreover, the spirit of such research is abroad, and progress can only be made by the combination of observations from different sites and the co-operative study of the queries resulting on these observed facts. For this work there is now much keenness and constantly increasing knowledge, which should be utilized.

In this country there are now two main periods upon which interest is focused: first the period round about 2000 B.C., where Stonehenge and Avebury stand out as the great national monuments; and secondly Roman Britain and the age immediately preceding it.

For the earlier period we have still to be content with the conservation of the monuments themselves, and the patient collection

of evidence for their elucidation as it may present itself. But the existence of these great monuments remains one of the major problems challenging the archaeologist. Who erected them, and why did they erect them? What was the controlling authority which could gather these great stones, sometimes from great distances, and had the man-power and the mechanical skill to erect them? What were the religious beliefs which impelled such labours, and how are they to be connected with what is found in other parts of the world? Our ancestors had a simple answer, the Druids. We do not find that satisfactory, nor indeed is it much of an answer unless and until we know more about the Druids. But we have as yet no satisfactory answer of our own. Meanwhile we must be grateful for, and must assist as best we can, the great work of conservation being carried out by our Fellow Mr. Keiller at Avebury, and must hope for an increase of knowledge, by the combination of evidence from various sites, with regard to those forefathers—not perhaps so very rude—who erected these first great national monuments of our country.

Between the period of the great stone monuments and the Iron Age camps which are so plentiful in Britain there is a large gap, as to which, while there is a good deal of material derived from barrows and casual finds, we seem to have very little knowledge of the dwellings of the people. Why is this? Is it that it was a period of peace, when defensive fortifications were not needed, and the houses were built of perishable materials, or is it that our information is incomplete with regard to the dating of the visible earthworks? Here again we must await the accumulation of further evidence. Temporary hypotheses may be framed as a basis of research; indeed, it is only by such framing of hypotheses that interest can be maintained and progress made; but they must be framed with a complete recognition of their provisional nature, and with readiness to remodel or abandon them in the light of new evidence.

The immediate major task, however, of archaeology in our country would seem to be the clearing up of the period immediately preceding the Roman invasions, from a date about 100 B.C. to the Claudian conquest in A.D. 43 and the following years. On this period much of the attention of our leading archaeologists has of late been concentrated; one need only mention the names of Colchester, of pre-Verulamium, and of Maiden Castle. But we are only beginning to correlate the evidence, and to form a picture of the life which it represents. The work of archaeology is not done until it has provided the human explanation of the phenomena which the spade has revealed. Why did these people choose

these sites for their towns? Why did they fortify them thus? What were their houses like? Why did they fashion their utensils in these shapes? And where did these peoples come from and what were their racial affinities and their relations with their neighbours? These are some of the questions to which we seek the answers. For this we need a full examination of the earthworks, in order to ascertain into what groups of type and chronology they fall; and here a fresh stimulus may be derived from the promised examination of the earthworks in south-west England. In the light of such a survey it should be possible to form some idea of the military principles underlying these strongholds, and the methods of warfare which they imply. It has been suggested that the introduction of multiple earthworks was due to the use of the sling. It is suggested that the multiple defences were intended to keep the assailants, working up-hill, under the fire of the defenders, firing down-hill. I confess to some doubts about this theory. I am not an expert in the ballistics of the sling, but is it certain that the effective range (the range, that is, at which it would really hurt, instead of being merely a spent pebble) of a stone slung up-hill is less than that of one slung down-hill? In any case the difference cannot be more than a few yards, and the defenders would only have these few yards in which to make their barrage effective. Further, if a field of fire was the object, a series of ditches without banks would be more effective than a succession of high banks and ditches. If the outer banks were not manned by the defenders, they would serve as cover and resting-places for the assailants; and if they were manned the defenders would be well within their opponents' sling-range.

Other points which need to be thought out in a study of the military art of this period are the employment of relatively short, discontinuous, lines of trenches, as at Colchester and elsewhere; and, on the other hand, how the defences of such a monstrous fortress as Maiden Castle, and to a less degree several other earthworks, were occupied, and the tactics of their attack and defence; not forgetting the problem of water supply. These are only samples of the problems which we look to archaeology to solve by further research. Others will have other problems which appeal to them with greater force, such as the nature of the palaces of Cunobelin and Boudicca, and the cities or settlements in which their subjects lived. And so on.

There is evidently much to be done in the field which I have suggested as presenting the major problem for British archaeology to-day. For the medieval period, I do not know that there are any major problems outstanding, but unquestionably there are many

gaps in our knowledge, and many details which offer interesting fields of work. One such field has been exploited by our Fellow Mr. Cave, the carved bosses of medieval cloisters and cathedrals, which by the energy of another of our Fellows, the Dean of Norwich, and other custodians, are being restored to visibility by skilful cleaning. There is also much work to be done in the conservative restoration of ancient buildings, in which the Society's power for good has been greatly strengthened by the legacies of the Misses Morris.

There is, however, evidently far more to be done in all these fields—prehistoric, British, Roman, Saxon, medieval—than any one society can grapple with, even if it were far more richly endowed than ours is. There must be a division of labour; and the line of division is fairly obvious. For the collection of details we must look to the local societies. It is the network of these societies, which for the last two centuries has been spread over the country, that constitutes the strength of British archaeology. They alone can exercise the constant vigilance which is necessary in order to note and record the items of evidence which turn up from day to day, and which, if not recorded, are lost for ever. They also can undertake the minor field-work, the exploration of the smaller sites under competent direction. Many of them also maintain local museums; but my feeling is that this is a charge of which they should be relieved by the local authority. Every civilized community of a sufficient size is expected nowadays to have a public library and a museum as part of the apparatus of national education. It is not fair that the burden of maintaining such institutions should be left on the shoulders of a few intelligent and public-spirited subscribers, just because their ancestors generously undertook the service in the days before education became a national service. If the societies were relieved of the cost of the upkeep of the local museum, they would have more funds available for research and publication, which are their proper duties; and if public money were made available, and were intelligently administered, some of those museums which at present are not a credit to their communities would be brought up to a standard worthy of a civilized people.

To these local societies we are infinitely indebted; and I trust that the cordial relations which at present subsist between them and our central society will continue unimpaired. One method of assuring these relations is the policy, which those concerned in the administration of our Society have quietly pursued, of encouraging the election to our Fellowship of those who have done conspicuously good work in their own localities. By such elections we

both strengthen ourselves and encourage them, enabling them perhaps, by this seal set on the quality of their work, to deal more effectually with the obstacles, in the shape of local authorities and local landowners, which sometimes beset the local antiquary.

For the central societies, and pre-eminently for our own Society, there remain the major problems, some of which I have tried to indicate. In order to deal with them, we need all the strength, moral and financial, which we can obtain. One way of increasing our strength is by increasing our membership. I should be very loath to do this if it involved any lowering of our standard, or of the prestige which attaches to our Fellowship. But so great has been the increase in the interest in archaeology during the last generation, and so great also the development of the means of instruction in scientific method, that I feel sure that we could raise our numbers without any dilution of quality. If we encourage the means of education—our own Institute of Archaeology in London, and schools, professorships, and lectureships elsewhere—we shall at once increase the output of valuable material, and also enlarge the number of fully qualified holders of our Fellowship. Our present membership is something less than 800. I should like to see it raised, gradually but not too slowly, to a thousand; and we should find the material for such an increase in the output of our institutes and schools, and in the members of the 'local societies.

Another source of strength, to which I have referred more than once in previous addresses, would be a growth of the habit of making gifts or legacies, even of small amounts, to the Society. I am not now thinking of such splendid benefactions as those which I mentioned at the beginning of my address this evening. It is not every one who is free to make such noble gifts. But 'many a little makes a mickle'; and without dwelling on this subject again at length, I would in this my last address from this chair remind you that an average bequest of £25 from each deceased member would give us an increased income of £1,000 a year.

Since this is, as I have just said, my last address from this chair, I should like, before passing to the final ceremony of this evening, to thank the Society for the toleration with which they have treated me during these five years. Nothing could have been more unexpected than the elevation to the Presidency was to me; nothing could have been made more pleasant to me than the occupancy has been. At the beginning I thought it doubtful whether I should see the allotted period through. At the end I lay down this high office with regret. I have made many friends,

and I have acquired much knowledge, which a President should perhaps have at the beginning of his term of office rather than at the end. With my successor it will be otherwise. He has had a long experience of the Society, and he has a profound knowledge of many of the subjects with which the Society deals. It is with sincere thanks to all the Fellows for their toleration of my shortcomings, and to the officers for the kindly way in which they have guided my tottering steps and fostered the illusion that I was administering the Society, that I hand over the administration to him, wishing the Society all prosperity, and its future Presidents and officers all happiness.

I have still one duty to discharge. In the name of our Society I have to confer the greatest honour that is in our gift on a distinguished scholar, a friend of many of our members, and honoured by all who know his work. Dr. Haakon Shetelig has a world-wide reputation as the foremost archaeologist of Norway. To his countrymen he is known as the author of the first volume of the great *Life and History of the Norwegian People*, and of a large number of tracts, great and small, dealing with special objects or particular branches of Norwegian archaeology. To those of us who do not read the Norwegian language his work has been made known by his volume of *Scandinavian Archaeology*, translated by Mr. E. V. Gordon (1937), which surveys the whole subject from the earliest times to the end of the Viking age. The people of Great Britain had an intimate, if painful, acquaintance at that time with the Scandinavian peoples. They learnt to respect them then; they have learnt to love them since. Others, and notably my successor in this chair, could speak of Dr. Shetelig's work with greater competence and fuller knowledge than myself; but no one will question his eminent qualifications to receive the honour which I have now to offer him. He was elected an Honorary Fellow of our Society twenty years ago; last year he became a Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy; and now by the authority and in the name of the Society I present him with our Gold Medal for distinguished services to archaeology.

Dr. Shetelig made the following reply:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I am at a loss to find an adequate expression of my deep feelings of gratitude for the very high distinction conferred upon me by the Gold Medal of your Society, and equally for the too kind words addressed to me by the President. I am more than proud at this eventful moment; I am filled by deep and humble

satisfaction. It is the greatest thing in a man's life to know that his work has succeeded in giving results which are appreciated by competent judges. And I am very happy in trusting your decision, as you are certainly the most competent body in matters of archaeology, though I have a strong feeling that, during my antiquarian activity, the indebtedness has been entirely on my side towards this Society and British archaeology generally.

When I first came to England in early youth, I was received as a friend and I made friends for ever. Then, as on many later visits to England, I not only reaped a rich harvest of scientific knowledge and of inspiring ideas, but an equally precious privilege in becoming familiar with your ways of thought and work, your free and open conversation in exchanging views and discussing problems; I had the advantage of learning, from early years, how your line of research has a specially English character, which ought to be a model to others.

I shall not enter upon your high and important achievements in field-work, in discoveries and analysis, nor upon the high standard of your publications, which are above my praise. We always admire your activity, and in the same degree your sincere feeling of responsibility in the task you have undertaken, comprising the study of ancient civilizations all over the world. The presidential addresses fully express your intentions in that way.

In addition to these advantages, I should say that the specially English line in archaeology is a certain practical turn of mind, always free from pedantry and fruitless polemics, and at the same time with a sound and direct sense of the material relics of antiquity. Undoubtedly this English line of research has its source in your society life, centring in the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Society includes, on equal footing, the amateur and the scholar as collaborators in a common task, and gives to your work the broad and solid base of active participation by a wider circle of the community. The reciprocity of impulse is of equal value on both sides. Through the whole of its glorious history your Society has given ample proof that scientific research can be presented in a form accessible to all, and that the intelligent amateur can achieve scientific work of the highest value. We can only wish that this spirit of yours may become an inspiration to the whole scientific world.

The Society of Antiquaries of London still keeps its prominent position as a leading factor in antiquarian research, and worthy of its rich traditions covering two centuries and including so many great names of the past. We admire your inheritance from a long history, and at the present moment we also are intent in following

the progress of your work. On certain points you are leading in adopting new methods of research, and your young men are behind none in learning and scientific training. The situation to-day is a pledge that the future activity of the Society will prove as equally fertile as that of the past.

Mr. President, I repeat my humble thanks in deeply felt admiration and gratitude towards the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Further Excavations at Julliberrie's Grave, Chilham

By R. F. JESSUP, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Kent

A PRELIMINARY excavation of this barrow was made in 1936 and an account of the work then undertaken, together with a detailed topographical description of the site, was published in this *Journal* for April 1937 (vol. xvii, p. 122). The admittedly tentative conclusions which could then be advanced regarding its date and its relationship to the characteristic Neolithic long-barrows were largely based on extrinsic evidence, and positive indications obtained during the excavation itself were not as definite as could be wished. In 1937 Sir Edmund Davis suggested that in view of the significant geographical situation of the barrow further investigation was desirable, and he very generously again agreed to be entirely responsible for the cost. Altogether the work occupied some eight weeks, and during the college vacation I had the valued assistance of Dr. S. Graham Brade-Birks, Head of the Department of Geology at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye. Mr. H. B. Bescoby, Head of the Department of Surveying at Wye, and two of his students, Messrs. D. Vickers and H. Castel, very kindly prepared a contour plan of the barrow, upon which the general plan (pl. XLIX) is based. My best thanks are also due to Dr. A. J. E. Cave, Dr. J. Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. A. S. Kennard, Mr. B. H. St. J. O'Neil, and Mr. Stuart Piggott for their contributions to this report, and again to Mr. H. Read Gillett, Sir Edmund Davis's agent, for many kindnesses.

METHOD OF EXCAVATION

The excavation had the primary object of recovering some positive dating evidence either from the mound itself or from the ditch, and further of ascertaining whether the mound had any structural similarities with one or other of the recognized varieties of earthen long barrows. It would be well, perhaps, to reiterate that the primary burial has, with the very greatest of probability, been destroyed in past ages by chalk-diggers in the small quarry which has encroached upon the northern end of the mound.

In the time at our disposal, a complete excavation of the barrow was not possible. Two large areas were therefore selected for examination, one at the northern end, and one at the southern, which included a section of the surrounding ditch.

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 261

At the NW. quarter a cutting of 35 ft. \times 25 ft. (MIII) was made along the crest of the mound and on the western side; this was later extended to join cuttings MI and MII of 1936. Similarly, a cutting of 60 ft. \times 30 ft. (MIV) was made along the long axis and on the eastern side in the SE. quarter, and enlarged so that the ditch might be examined in detail (area I and side trench G). On the northern side of cutting MIV, a trench 6 ft. in width was made across the short axis of the mound on the line of STB-STD of 1936, and thus, during the two seasons, a complete section of the mound and the two ditches was obtained. STH and STJ were trial trenches made to check the line of the ditch before area I was fully uncovered. By the successive excavation of each component in the structure of the mound, beginning with the covering envelope, a true contour was always preserved, and in each section excavation was continued down to the undisturbed chalk.

THE MOUND

Northern end. The section along the long axis of the mound at the north-west exhibited in cutting MIII (pls. I, LIII) was substantially that noted in 1936, namely, a core of fine brown mould, representing decayed turf and surface material, covered by successive and compact tips of clean quarried chalk from the ditch, and finally by an envelope of chalky earth with large flint nodules. The mound here had a maximum height of 5.25 ft. In spite of a careful search, no traces of revetments or supports of any kind were found either here or elsewhere in the mound, and it is clear that the barrow was of the most simple earthen type, consisting of carefully disposed tips of turf and chalk covered with a protective and binding envelope. There was no sign of megalithic structure, though suitable sarsen stone could have been obtained locally without very much trouble, but perhaps not as easily as in the Medway Valley where the Kits Coty, Coldrum, and the Addington barrows lie close to the chalk escarpment. A feature which may well have played a prominent part in the consolidation and preservation of the mound, namely the translocation of calcium carbonate in the tips of quarried chalk, has been noticed elsewhere by Dr. Brade-Birks.¹

This section revealed the cross trench of an earlier exploration. It was cut through the mound well down into the undisturbed chalk, and roughly filled with chalk rubble. The filling yielded at a depth of 4 ft. part of the stem of a clay pipe; and the trench, which extends right across the mound, was doubtless that made

¹ S. Graham Brade-Birks in 'The Soils of Great Britain', *Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College*, no. 42, 10 Sept. 1938, p. 173.

by Mr. James Beckford Wildman, an owner of Chilham Castle, between 1816 and 1867.¹

It was found that the covering envelope of chalky earth was entirely absent at the northern end of the mound, and the section showed distinctly that the original northward extension had fallen into the chalk pit below, as was suggested in the first report.

The relics obtained from the section were few and unimportant. Half a dozen unabraded waste flakes were recovered from the envelope of the mound, together with a large nodule which had been used as a core. The tips of loose quarried chalk yielded three large cores and a dozen waste flakes. There are no finished tools, and the simple flakes all with plain bulbar undersurfaces must be debris from a nearby workshop site. The turf core yielded bones of ox and sheep, but nothing further.

Secondary Burial Pit. In the western side of the mound was a remarkably symmetrical rectangular pit measuring 15.5 ft. from east to west and 7.75 ft. from north to south, and extending through the turf core into the undisturbed chalk to a depth of 5 ft. below the surface of the mound. This pit, shown in course of excavation in plate I, 2, is noteworthy for its regular outline, as well as for the careful way in which it has been filled, this contrasting very strongly with the haphazard rubble filling of the Wildman excavation. The pit was evidently cut into the mound from the side on the level of the undisturbed chalk, and its floor and sides were trimmed with some care. The filling consisted of even layers of the material removed in its construction, which had been replaced in approximately the same order. In the bottom, however, was an extensive deposit of lumpy chalk, heavily stained with an indeterminate organic matter which must have been derived from the burial for which the pit was designed.

Unfortunately, not a single datable relic came from the pit; it is, however, very clearly of post-mound construction. The filling has settled down completely, and the profile presented by its surface is only a degree less mature than that of the undisturbed mound, differing markedly from that to be seen in the Wildman excavation, and in the Roman burials (see below) which occurred at the southern end of the mound. Further, the evidence of the land mollusca from the top and the bottom of the pit, as shown by Mr. A. S. Kennard, is to the effect that the filling may be approximately contemporary with the construction of the mound, and that certainly there are no intrusions of later character.

It would appear, then, that this burial pit is likely to postdate the mound only by a short period, but its absolute age and the

¹ See *First Report*, p. 125.

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 263

character of its interment can only be matters for speculation. The lack of skeletal material suggests that almost certainly it did not contain a human burial; it may not be beyond the bounds of possibility that it housed a ritual offering made at the completion of the barrow.

Southern end. The transverse section C-D of the mound 60 ft. from its southern end (pl. LIII) cut through an earlier exploration trench on the spine of the mound which had reached a maximum depth of 3 ft. and, on its eastern side, just cut into the turf core. It is to be connected with the shallow depression still visible on the top of the mound some 16 ft. to the northward, and in all probability represents part of Heneage Finch's excavation undertaken with the approval of Sir Dudley Digges in 1702.¹ The filling, which consisted of chalk rubble and a mass of rammed chalk near the surface, contained a few earth-stained flint flakes, several pieces of first-century Roman pottery, and bones of horse, all of which had been derived from the area immediately to the south of the mound where a Roman rubbish dump was situated.²

This section showed the same general constructional features, save that here the turf core on the western side was but little more than the original turf line. Mixed with the fine brown mould of the decayed turf were innumerable fragments of rotted gorse and hawthorn charcoal, which suggest that part of the site at least had been cleared of grass and undergrowth by burning rather than by scraping, evidence of which was noticed in 1936 at the northern end of the mound. The surface binding layer, of uniform composition, contained a number of indeterminate flint flakes. In the tips of quarried chalk were found two small struck flint cores and a number of waste flakes of the usual character. The turf dump also yielded its quota of waste flakes, as well as a small tea-cosy core, but the outstanding discovery here was the magnificent ground and polished flint axe which is described fully below. The find-spot is marked on the plan (pl. XLIX) and projected on the section C-D (pl. LIII). Its position well up in the turf core precludes any possibility of its having lain undisturbed on the old land surface and being covered when the mound was built. The complete absence of a burial with which it could be associated rather implies that the axe was deposited deliberately, perhaps with a ritual purpose, for such a valuable possession is not likely to have been lost accidentally by a labourer

¹ See *First Report*, *op. cit.*, p. 126, and to the references there given add *Gentleman's Magazine*, xlv (1774), 374-5.

² Two pieces of the same pot were found, one in Finch's trench and one in the rubbish dump.

engaged in building the barrow, if, indeed, it could be supposed that he could afford to possess a remarkable object of that nature.

The outline of the mound on its SW. side has been disturbed by ploughing, and upon investigation the SE. side was found to be encroached upon by an irregular spread of large chalk flints. The flints, which were at a depth of 1.5 ft. below the surface, were removed, and found partially to cover a Roman hearth which had afterwards been used as a rubbish dump. This dump contained animal bones, oyster shells, a piece of Samian pottery of *c.* A.D. 70–80, a fragment of a glass cup, and coarse pottery, most of which can be dated in the first century A.D.

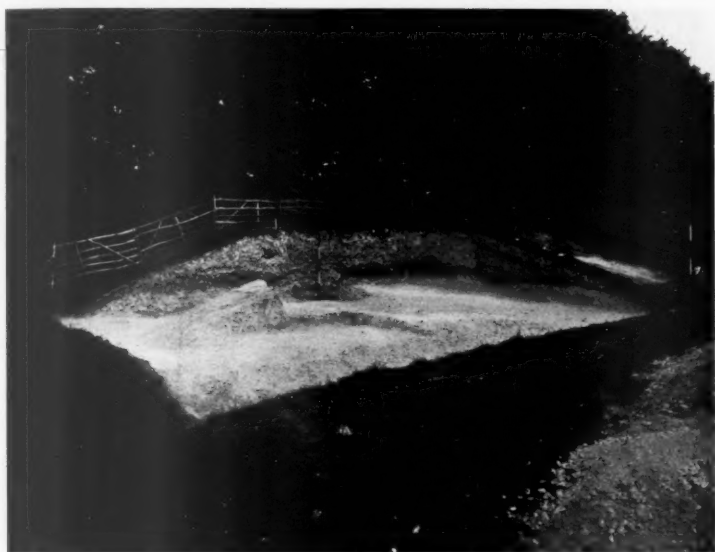
There is no evidence to connect the flint spread directly with the mound. No hint as to the nature of the structure is forthcoming in its shape, but from its close proximity to several burials of note it may perhaps be the collapsed remains of some sort of rough memorial cairn, erected, to gain the advantage of height, on the side of the mound. In any case, its collapse, which was due to the lack of mortar, took place fairly soon after the neighbouring hearth was abandoned in the first century A.D.

THE DITCH

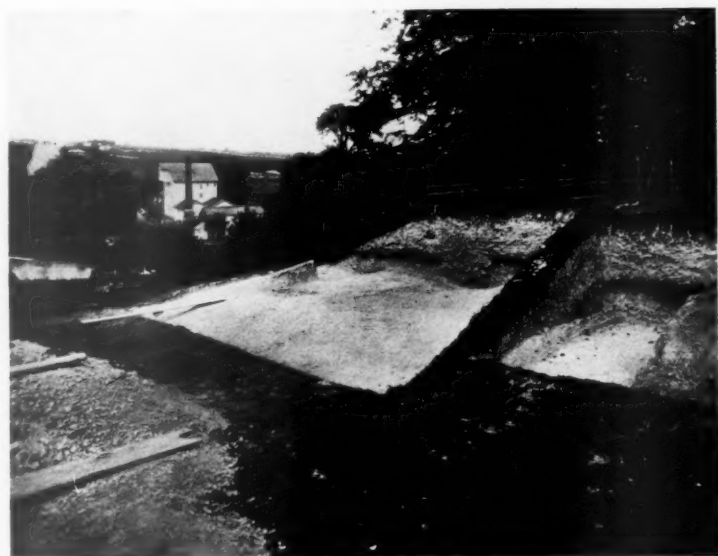
The course of the ditch along the eastern and western sides of the mound had been investigated in 1936. In particular, its course and dimensions at points marked by side trench B, side trench D, and side trench C were known, and it was also known that the chalk pit had engulfed part of the ditch system at the northern end of the mound.

It remained for us to ascertain whether the ditch was continuous around the southern end or whether it was interrupted by a causeway. Before excavation, the general line of the ditch on the south-west was very successfully determined by percussion, and in this operation an area was found in which the characteristic 'ditch-note' could not be heard. To investigate this area, side trench G (pl. LII and pl. LIV) was dug along the long axis, and continued for 36 ft. south of the edge of the mound; it was found to intercept the ditch, and then enlarged to form an area of 20 ft. square, in which a section of the ditch was completely excavated. Thus the statement in the earlier report that the ditch in all probability does not go round the south end must now be modified.

The southern margin of the ditch had been damaged by the digging of graves in Roman times, and it will be well to describe the features of the original ditch before considering the Roman intrusions. It was here 14 ft. in maximum width at the lip, and 8.5 ft. in maximum width at the floor, which was squarely cut and



1. N.W. sector of mound showing Wildman excavation (behind ranging-pole),
and secondary burial pit



2. N.W. sector of mound: secondary burial pit in course of excavation



1. Section C-D showing ditch in foreground



2. Section C-D. Turf core, and above it the Finch excavation

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 265

had a gully 1.75 ft. in width and 0.25 ft. in depth, ending in two lobes.

The primary silt of lumpy chalk, which had a maximum thickness of 0.75 ft. contained 13 waste flint flakes, all unabraded. The fine silt included 4 waste flakes of the same simple type as found in the mound.

The relation between the ditch and the later Roman intrusions was well seen in side trench C (x-z, pls. LII and LIV). The coarse and fine siltings of the ditch were here sealed by a thick seam of organic material, which contained sherds of Roman pottery on its surface. The subsequent filling of brown loam contained a small hearth with calcined flints, and domestic refuse consisting of broken pottery, together with bones of sheep, pig, small ox, and dog. At the top of the filling under the present turf line was a scatter of 8 Roman coins of late fourth-century date.¹

Roman Burial I. This small and shallow grave was cut to a depth of 2.75 ft. below the surface, partly into the lip of the ditch and partly in the filling of fine chalk silt; the skeleton, which was that of a child of 5 to 7 years of age, lay on its back and had its feet to the north-east. It was accompanied by a bronze brooch used as a shroud pin, a bronze bracelet on the right arm, and a pottery dish (no. 3 below) and a cup (no. 1) at the head, all of which can be dated middle first century A.D.

Roman Burial II. A large carefully cut grave 2 ft. in depth was found on the southern brink of the ditch, 5 ft. westward of no. 1. It contained the fairly complete skeleton of what must have been a good-looking young woman of some 17 years of age, lying at full length on her back with feet to the west. The furniture consisted of a dish (4) of exactly the same type as that in the previous burial, and a small cup (2). The pottery dates the burial securely in the middle of the first century A.D. On the inner edge of the ditch between these two graves was the site of a third, probably that of an infant, evinced by an area of greasy yellow chalk.

During the excavation of cutting MIV two further burials were found, close to the Roman hearth. Of these, no. III was on the inner lip of the ditch, while no. IV was in the ditch filling at a depth of 2.5 ft. from the surface. Neither burial was in a grave cut in the chalk.

Roman Burial III. This burial was furnished with six pottery vessels, namely a flagon (13), a wide-mouthed bowl (8), a butt-

¹ See also *First Report*, pp. 124 and 127. It is indeed tempting to suggest that these coins were dropped from the hoard there mentioned, which was discovered when Wildman was making a post-hole for his fence.

shaped beaker (7), two small cups (11 and 12), and a dish (5). It is of particular interest as exhibiting the two rites of cremation and inhumation in the same burial. While the wide-mouthed bowl contained heavily cremated remains of the cranium, parts of the thorax, and the long bones of a young adult, the dish rested upon six contiguous cervical vertebrae and the dismembered bones of a hand. There is no reason to suppose that the uncremated remains are not of the same person, and the only explanation seems to be that the undertaker was somewhat lax in his duties.

It is not unknown for the two burial rites to exist side by side in the same cemetery, but a single burial combining both is something of a rarity.

A further interesting feature is that three of the four burials found here exhibit inhumation at a very early date. In Roman Britain inhumation was not widely practised until the third century A.D., and its earliest introduction is generally placed about A.D. 150.¹ There are, however, isolated instances of inhumation being used in the first century A.D., the best authenticated being those at War Ditches, Cherryhinton, Cambridge, and at Toppesfield, in Essex, which are described by Sir Cyril Fox.² Here, there is good reason to think, the rite of inhumation is a cultural atavism of the Celtic tradition of La Tène. But at Chilham the early occurrence of inhumation is rather to be explained by reference to the age of the deceased. There is the authority of Juvenal's *XV Satire*, an extract from which Mr. Reginald Smith has quoted,³ 'terra clauditur infans et minor igne rogi', to show that even in early days children were sometimes buried without cremation.

And further, the use of inhumation goes to show that in spite of the prevalence of Aylesford-Swarling pottery forms, some of the people buried here were not of Belgic culture, for had they been, the normal Aylesford-Swarling cremation rite surely would have prevailed. The inference must therefore be that these were Romans who arrived while Swarling pottery was still in use; and the type of Roman flagon strongly suggests that the date of their arrival was, if not A.D. 43, at any rate not far removed from it.

Roman Burial IV. This burial was directly in the line of the ditch and placed in a hole in the ditch silt with no further protection. It consisted of an urn, no. 14, filled with cremated bones

¹ For instance, R. G. Collingwood, *The Archaeology of Roman Britain* (1930), p. 146. Kendrick and Hawkes, *Archaeology in England: 1914-1931* (1932), p. 281.

² Cyril Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region* (1923), p. 190.

³ British Museum, *Guide to the Antiquities of Roman Britain* (1922), p. 101.



1. Roman burials I and II



2. Ditch at south end of mound, showing Roman burials I and II

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 267

resting on a small dish, no. 6, and is typical of the normal cremation burial of the Aylesford-Swarling urnfields.

The sites of two other burials were recorded, but owing to inclement weather, they have had to remain for future excavation.

THE FINDS

FLINTS.

Flakes and cores. Some 75 flakes were found; of these, 19 came from the turf core of the mound, 26 from the tips of quarried chalk, and 17 from the quick silt of the ditch. All are simple primary flakes, sharp and unabraded, with plain bulbar under-surfaces, and in a few instances with the cortex remaining. They are evidently waste material from a neighbouring flaking-site. The flint cores included 3 of the small 'tea-cosy' type, 1 from the turf core, and 2 from the quarried chalk tips; and 4 large lumps which had been used as cores, 3 from the quarried chalk and 1 from the outer binding layer. The patination of the flakes from the quick-silting of the ditch and from the turf-core is a bluish-white, while those from the quarried chalk tips have a white matt surface. Incrustations of calcium carbonate are common. There are again no criteria for the absolute dating of this waste material, except in so far as it can be related to the building of the mound.

Axe. Axe of cream-coloured flint with thin tapering butt, slightly rounded cutting edge, and well-flattened sides. Length 5.3 in.; maximum thickness 1.25 in. The faces of the axe are but slightly convex, and with the square sides it has a sub-rectangular section. Both the faces and the sides have been so well ground that very little of the original flaking remains; the cutting edge has been polished sharp, and the butt-end extensively re-chipped.

The Flint Axe from the Barrow

BY STUART PIGGOTT, F.S.A.

The polished flint axe from the core of the barrow is of exceptional importance. As can be seen from the illustration, the surface is almost completely polished, a few flake-scars only remaining, while the butt has been broken and chipped away. In its original form, however, it was clearly an excellent example of a type foreign to England but characteristic of the 'Nordic' regions of Scandinavia, north Germany, and Holland, distinguished by the squaring of the sides to produce a sub-rectangular section.¹ The Julliberrie's Grave type, with the butt thin in section, belongs in these regions to a Neolithic culture with distinctive pottery (including the 'collared flask') and is associated with the practice of burial in communal tombs of 'dolmen' forms; while this is later in Scandinavia (but not in Holland) superseded by a culture characterized by square-section axes with thick butts, pottery ultimately derived from central European Neolithic wares, and collective burial in passage-graves. These thick-butted axes (well

¹ Cf. the distribution map of thin-butted 'Nordic' axes in Jacob-Friesen, *Einführung in Niedersachsens Urgeschichte* (1934), 26.

exemplified by a specimen from Canterbury,¹ fig. 1), persisted throughout the passage-grave period and into that of the cists, when they are associated with the well-known flint daggers.

Our axe should therefore date from relatively early times. There are in north Kent and the Thames estuary a number of finds of thick-butted flint axes and daggers of 'Nordic' types, which, as I pointed out in 1938, are as

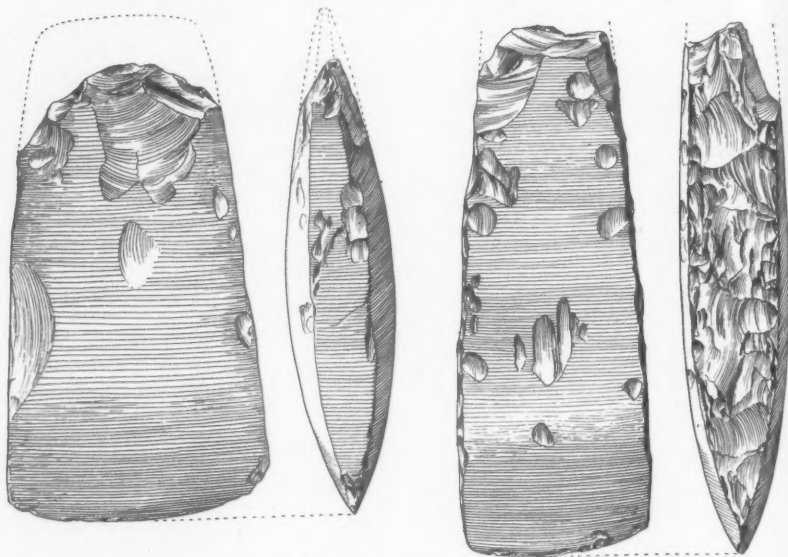


FIG. 1. Flint axes: *l*, Julliberrie's grave; *r*, from Canterbury, Canterbury Museum ($\frac{1}{2}$)

a group referable to the Scandinavian Cist period, and may owe their occurrence in England to the amber trade.² The Scandinavian cists run roughly parallel with the Aunjetitz phase of the central European Bronze Age, and amber objects in south England are similarly equated, so a post-beaker date round about 1700 B.C. or even a little later seems likely for the Kentish axes and daggers as a group. But the Julliberrie's Grave specimen is referable to an earlier date. A Scandinavian or Dutch origin has for long been urged for the Medway megalithic tombs,³ and it is with these that we should associate our thin-butted axe. In Holland such axes occur among the grave-furniture in megalithic tombs comparable in plan with e.g. Addington, while an old find at Orpington, recently brought to light, consists of sherds of actual 'Nordic' passage-grave pottery which, in the light of the other evidence, need not necessarily be dismissed as collector's throw-outs.⁴ The

¹ Found in Canterbury in the nineteenth century, exact find-spot unknown. Canterbury Museum, no. 659. Jessup, *Archaeology of Kent* (1930), p. 52.

² *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv (1938), 80-1.

³ *Ibid.* i (1935), 122.

⁴ Maidstone Museum. The sherds were found 'in a field near Orpington', c. 1860. *Arch. Cant.* xlix (1937), 284.

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 269

terminal date of the Dutch megaliths in terms of English prehistory is fortunately easy to assess: not only must their culture have ended by the time of the Dutch beakers ultimately parental to our type A beakers, but to those of true S-profile (as our type Bi) as well, beaker finds being intrusive in at least nine megaliths.¹ Furthermore, in a passage-grave at Bronneger were found the famous *Glockenurnen* decorated in a style cognate with that of our Groove Ware associated on the Essex coast sites with Bi beakers and referable to a date round about 1900 B.C.² On the evidence of our thin-butted axe, therefore, Julliberrie's Grave should date fairly late in the English Neolithic, but before 1900 B.C., and by it the connexion of the barrow with the megalithic tombs of the Medway and of Holland is materially strengthened.

Roman Coins

By B. H. ST. J. O'NEIL, F.S.A.

From the top soil, STG.

1. Illegible. 4 Æ size.
2. Illegible. 4 Æ size. Diademed head on one side, and barbarous obverse head on the other.
3. Theodosius I
Obv. [DN THEODO]SIUS P F AUG Bust diad., dr., cuir. r.
Rev. SALVS REI | PUBLICAE Victory dragging captive l.
Mint. Cut off. A.D. 388-95. 4 Æ.
4. Crispus
Obv. CRISPUS | NOB CAES Head laur. r.
Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM In wreath VOT. V
Mint. T A 3 Æ.
5. Claudius II posthumous
Obv. DIVO CLAVDIO Head radiate r.
Rev. CONSECRATIO M and S. 266. Eagle. Antoninianus
6. Valentinian II
Obv. DN VALEN [TINI|ANVS PF AUG] Bust diad., dr., cuir., r.
Rev. SALVS REI|PUBLICAE Victory dragging captive l.
Mint. AQP (Aquileia). A.D. 388-92. 4 Æ.
7. Arcadius
Obv. DN ARCADIVS PF AUG Bust, diad., dr., cuir., r. Usual type.
Rev. SALVS REI|PUBLICAE
Mint. Illegible. A.D. 388-95. 4 Æ.
8. Arcadius
Obv. DN ARCADII[VS PF AVG] Bust dia., dr., cuir., r.
Rev. VICTOR|IA AVGGG Victory left.
Mint. $\frac{VI}{LVGP}$ (Lyons). A.D. 388-95. 4 Æ.

This is a rare coin, and was referred to Mr. J. W. E. Pearce, F.S.A., who had records of another from Richborough.

¹ Bursch, *Die Becherkultur in den Niederlanden* (1933), 84, with refs.

² van Giffen, *De Hunnebedden in Nederland* (1927), pl. 154, 89; *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* ii (1936), 198.

METAL.

1. Annular bracelet of round bronze wire with corrugations on the outer face giving the appearance of beading. Diameter, 2.05 in. Roman burial I (fig. 2).

2. Bronze brooch with solid catch-plate, spring pin, and tapering strip bow, made from one piece of wire. Length, 1.9 in. Roman burial I (fig. 3).



FIG. 2. Bronze bracelet (½)

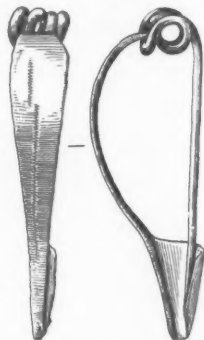


FIG. 3. Bronze brooch (½)

This seems to be a normal development of the La Tène III brooch represented by an example in iron at Swarling (*Swarling Report*, no. 1, p. 40, and pl. xii). In describing a closely similar brooch from Richborough, Mr. Bushe-Fox pointed out that the type is common in south Britain, Gaul, and the Rhineland, but rare in the north of Britain, and that it did not survive for many years into the second century A.D. (*Second Richborough Report*, p. 40, no. 1). More recently a small and imperfect example has been recorded from Belgic Verulamium, and there dated c. A.D. 5-35 (*Verulamium Report*, no. 2, p. 176, and fig. 24). On typological grounds the Chilham brooch can be dated middle first century A.D.

GLASS.

Small fragment of a butt-shaped cup with flat base and convex walls, probably about 2.5 in. in height, having a wheel-cut near the base. The metal is good and almost colourless, but has a fair proportion of bubbles. From the Roman rubbish dump.

Mr. Donald B. Harden, who has been kind enough to give me a possible restoration from the fragment, says that the cup is of a normal type common from the first to the fourth centuries A.D. A mid first-century example from Richborough is illustrated in the *First Richborough Report*, pl. xix, 7.

POTTERY.

Samian ware. Fragment of a rim and side of a bowl, form 37. Good thin ware with the early type of glaze, and not the usual sealing-wax red

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 271

lustre. From the Roman rubbish dump. In view of its technical interest, this sherd was submitted to our Fellow Dr. T. Davies Pryce, who kindly sent the following note:

"The lip is neat with narrow plain band above the ovolo, which is well formed with a small rose to the tongue terminal. The small space

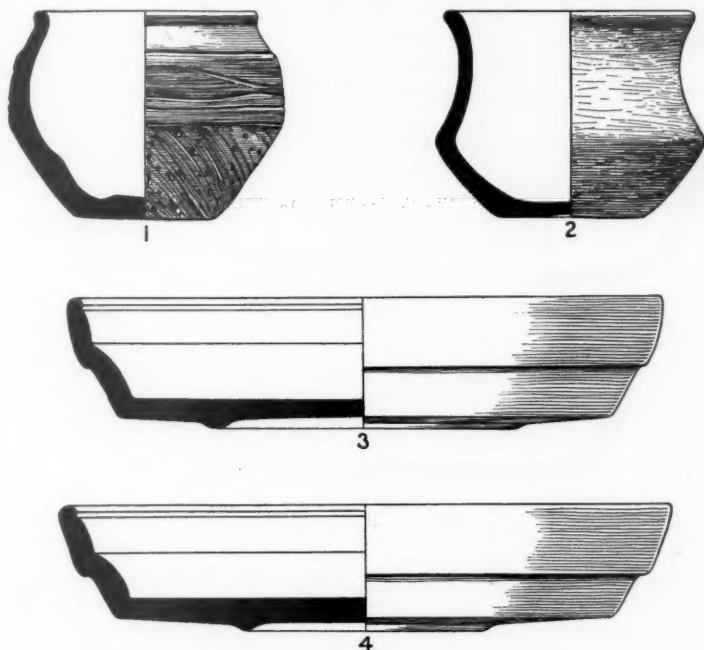


FIG. 4. Pottery from Roman graves (½)

available beneath the ovolo does not show any bead row or wavy line. As far as I know, a demarcating line of this kind is present on all 1st-cent. 37's *except* in the work of the Nero-Flavian potter GERMANVS. If the line is absent the work is probably that of GERMANVS, but this potter usually used a truncated multifid tongue (cf. Knorr, 1907, pl. viii). Occasionally work in his style has a small rosette tongue-terminal (cf. Knorr, 1912, xiii, 13) but apart from these interesting conjectures, the character of your piece places it certainly among the early 37's. Its period is *c.* A.D. 70/80 and I would place it nearer 70 than 80. Undoubtedly it is *not* later than A.D. 80."

Coarse ware. 1. Small and clumsy cup with plain neck demarcated by a cordon, a zone of irregular grooving on bulge, and rough slashing below to base. Coarse light grey clay, poorly fired, with considerable pitting. Roman burial I, with bracelet, brooch, and no. 3. *c.* A.D. 50 (fig. 4).

2. Small biconical cup with prominent carination, and concave upper side. Undecorated. Coarse sandy red clay. Roman burial II, with no. 4 (fig. 4).

A similar cup was found at Deal in a burial group which contained a barrel-shaped cordoned urn, a magnificent brooch with open work catch-plate, and a set of toilet instruments (Deal Museum, and *Swarling Report*, pl. iv, fig. 2, left). The toilet-set is of Roman manufacture, and may have been an early luxury import, but the whole group can be no later than A.D. 50.

3. Dish with flat base and low, almost useless, foot-ring. Soft grey clay with fumed black surface. Roman burial I, with brooch, bracelet, and no. 1 (fig. 4).

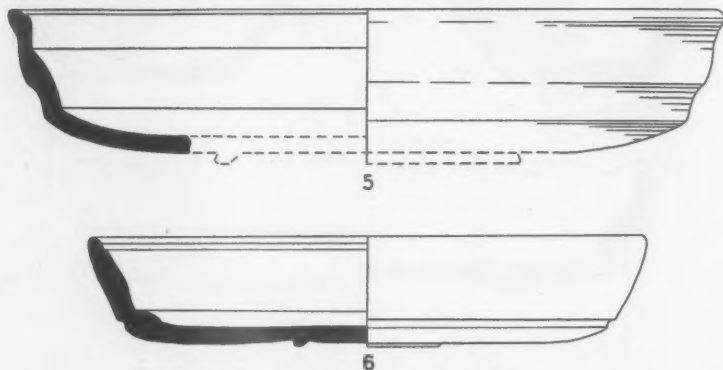


FIG. 5. Pottery from Roman graves (½)

This type of plate, which is a local imitation of the Belgic version of an Italic dish, is now well known. It occurs quite frequently in Claudian and Neronian deposits at Richborough, and does not seem to last much beyond the opening years of the Flavian period (*First Richborough Report*, p. 93, and pl. xx, 9, 10; *Third Report*, p. 169, and pl. xxxiv, 210).

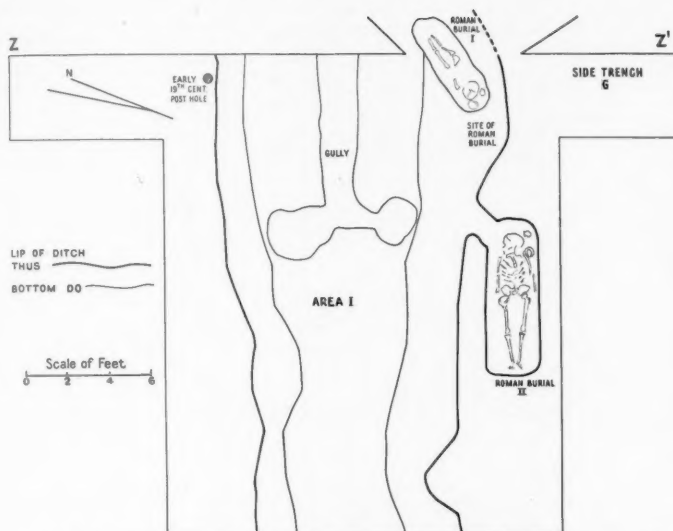
4. Dish of precisely similar form and fabric. Roman burial II, with no. 2 (fig. 4).

5. Deep dish with slightly curved base, and conjectural bevelled foot-ring. The side has corrugations: cf. no. 8, which stood in it. Hard reddish clay, well fired, and coated with black varnish on the outside. Roman burial III, with nos. 7, 8, 11, 12, and 13 (fig. 5).

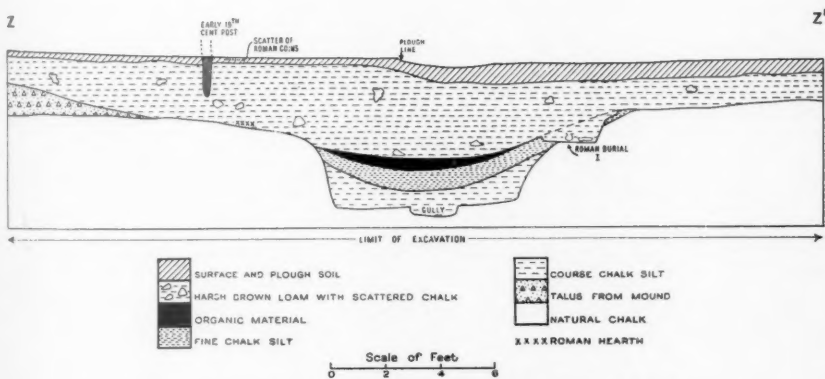
A variant of the preceding types, slightly nearer to the true Belgic plates in technique, but the corrugation is a Swarling feature.

6. Small dish, with flat base, slight foot-ring, and at the junction of side and base, an external groove and an internal moulding. Well-fired hard grey clay, coated all over with a dark chocolate-coloured slip. Roman burial IV, with no. 14 (fig. 5).

A further imitation of the Belgic dishes which retains, in the internal moulding, a half-forgotten feature of the Arretine prototype. It is interesting to compare this series of dish forms with those of group B from Belgic



PLAN OF ROMAN BURIALS IN DITCH AT SOUTHERN END OF MOUND



SECTION OF DITCH ON Z-Z' AT SOUTHERN END OF MOUND

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 273

Verulamium which are dated by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler within the approximate limits of A.D. 5-35 (*Verulamium Report*, pp. 153-7). The Verulamium dishes are all closer in form and technique to the continental Belgic models from which they were copied. The present series is more clumsily made and of an inferior fabric, and the dish with the moulded sides is perhaps something of an experiment. In any case, the dish was not a frequent production of the Swarling potter.

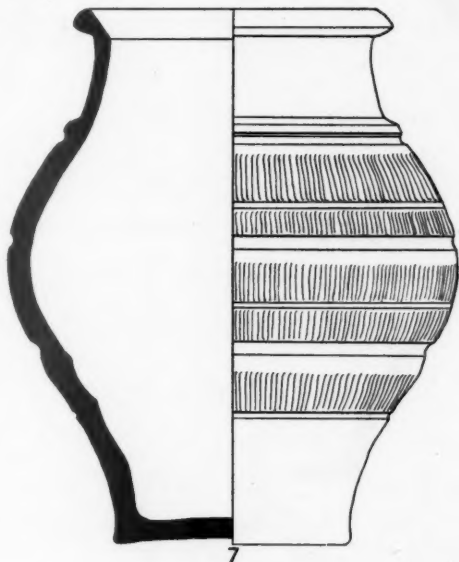


FIG. 6. Butt-shaped beaker ($\frac{1}{2}$)

7. Butt-shaped beaker with internal bevel to rim, a cordon at the base of the neck, and on the bulge three zones of faint vertical rouletting divided by shallow grooves. The base is slightly raised. Hard red sandy clay, coated with smooth chocolate-coloured slip. Roman burial III, with nos. 5, 8, 11, 12, and 13 (fig. 6).

There is nothing to distinguish this beaker from many others of the Aylesford-Swarling series found in Kent and dated mainly in the first half of the first century A.D. The form of the rim, however, lies between that of the type beaker (Swarling, no. 34), where it is overhanging and thickened, and that of the more boldly out-turned rim beakers which are characteristic of the third quarter of the first century A.D. Hence a date of c. A.D. 50 would suit the present example (see *Swarling Report*, no. 34, p. 15, and pl. ix, from Swarling; and pl. v, figs. 2 and 3, from burials at Folkestone; and for the developed post-Conquest type see, for instance, *Verulamium Report*, no. 54, p. 104, and fig. 34).

8. Wide-mouthed shouldered bowl with prominent cordon at foot of

neck, and three wide corrugations on the bulge. A good quality fabric hard reddish-brown clay, well fired, and smoothed on the surface. This bowl stood in dish no. 5 and is of similar fabric but lacks the black varnish. Roman burial III, with nos. 5, 7, 11, 12, and 13 (fig. 7).

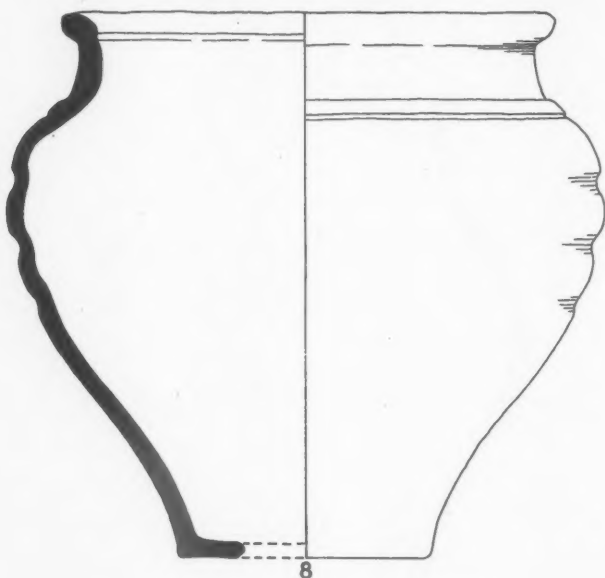



FIG. 7. Pottery from Roman graves ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Such shoulder corrugations were favoured by the Swarling potters (e.g. *Swarling Report*, nos. 8, 11, and 31), and the present vessel is a typical product of the period covered by the Aylesford-Swarling cemeteries.

9. Portion of wide-mouthed urn with outbent lip and offset and groove below the neck. Hard brown clay with dark slip. Roman rubbish dump: mid first century A.D. (fig. 8).

10. Piece of side of platter similar to nos. 3 and 4 above. Roman rubbish dump: c. A.D. 50 (fig. 8).

11. Small cup with deep concave shoulder having irregular horizontal rilling, and a pedestal base. Owner's or potter's mark  scored under the pedestal. Sandy grey clay, with black fuming and coarse finish. Roman burial III, with nos. 5, 7, 8, 12, and 13 (fig. 9).

12. A variant of no. 11 with shallow shoulder and thick sagging base. Hard grey clay; the shoulder is finished with a dark varnish and the sides carefully smoothed. Roman burial III, with nos. 5, 7, 8, 11, and 13 (fig. 9).

These cups are again local imitations of a Belgic rendering of Italian forms, the prototype here being Loeschcke's Type 8, which occurred fre-

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 275

quently at Haltern (11 B.C.—A.D. 16). A mid first-century date can be inferred for the local products.

13. Flagon of squat shape, with two-ribbed handle, short neck, and simple moulded mouth. There is a circular hole in the base which was made before

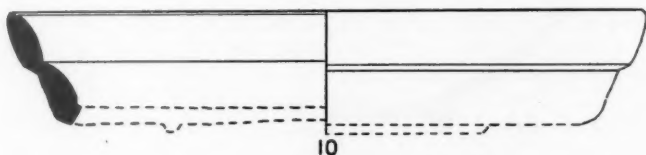
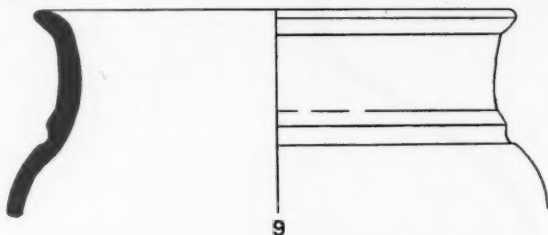


FIG. 8. Pottery from Roman graves (½)

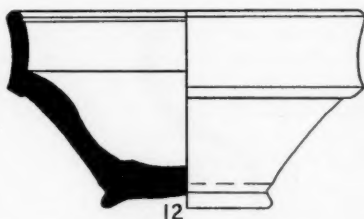
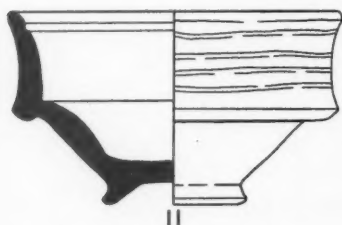


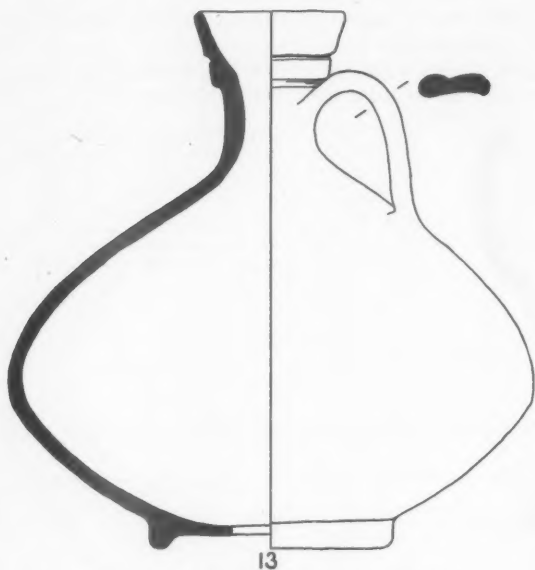
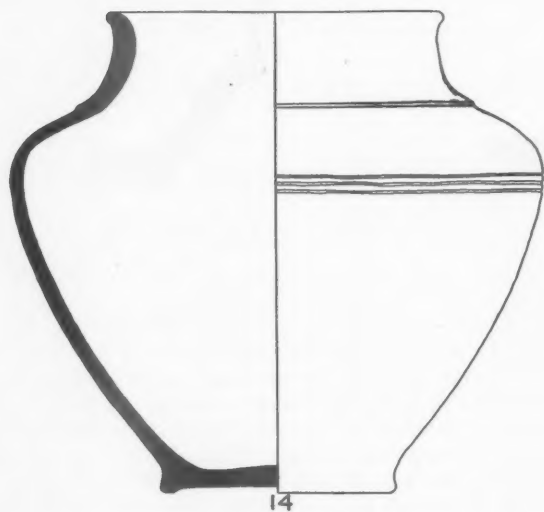
FIG. 9. Pottery from Roman graves (½)

firing. Pale buff sandy clay, extremely soft and well washed. Roman burial III, with nos. 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12 (fig. 10).

This flagon is of Roman type, and typologically need not be much if at all later than the middle of the first century A.D. It should be compared with a jug of the same type but of much poorer technique found in a burial group with a pear-shaped pedestal urn and a Samian cup, form 27, at Folkestone (Folkestone Museum and *Swarling Report*, p. 20, and pl. v, fig. 1).

14. High-shouldered urn having a slight rim and well-defined base. There is a faint groove on the neck, and three shallow scored lines on the shoulder. Fine well-made pottery, of hard sandy grey clay with a dark chocolate-coloured slip. Roman burial IV, standing on no. 6 (fig. 11).

A close parallel to this urn is difficult to find, but it is dated approximately by the dish on which it rested.

FIG. 10. Flagon from Roman graves ($\frac{1}{2}$)FIG. 11. Urn from Roman graves ($\frac{1}{2}$)

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 277

Coarse pottery from the rubbish dump, not illustrated.

- (a) Portions of cooking-pot of coarse ware with flint grit; smooth black interior and light brown surface. Datable only within the wide limits of 50 B.C.—A.D. 50.
- (b) Fragments of small pot of grey well levigated sandy ware. Roman manufacture; first century A.D.
- (c) Three-ribbed handle of large amphora of bright buff sandy clay. The shape is uncertain, but the fabric is common in the first century A.D.
- (d) Quantity of indeterminate sherds.

Report on Human Remains

By DR. A. J. E. CAVE

(Assistant Conservator and Arnott Demonstrator,
Royal College of Surgeons of England)

Roman Burial I.

Comprises cranial and mandibular fragments, teeth, pieces of pelvis, of vertebrae, and of various long bones.

Age and sex. The available evidence (dentition, vertebrae, skull) suggests an age of some 5–7 years, 7 being the upper limit. There is no means of ascertaining this individual's sex: no trace of injury or disease is apparent in these bones.

Roman Burial II.

1. *Skull.* Imperfect; considerably warped by grave pressure; some post-mortem fracturing. Dolichocephalic cranium, with small, delicate, facial skeleton. The nasal bridge is moderately prominent and the nasal aperture fairly narrow. The palate is entire and fairly well arched. The maxillary sinus is capacious. At death all teeth were present save the maxillary and mandibular 3rd molars, none of which had as yet erupted: the teeth are all well formed, of good size and perfectly healthy. The left mandibular 2nd premolar alone shows any signs of crown-wearing. The 2nd permanent mandibular premolar is absent, and is not visible in X-ray examination. Its temporary precursor has therefore been retained unduly long. The mandible has a prominent chin region and a delicacy of proportion in harmony with the facial skeleton and the sex of the individual.

The forehead, mastoid processes, and orbital rims are all of typically female type. The cranial sutures remain open, as does the spheno-occipital synchondrosis in the skull base (thus limiting the age of the person to under 25 years). There is no trace of injury or disease anywhere in the skull.

2. *Vertebrae.* 2 cervical, 4 lumbar, and the sacrum are present. All show frank traces of immaturity.

3. *Pelvis.* Fragments—of definitely female type.

4. *Limb bones.* Parts of both scapulae; both clavicles; both femora; radial and ulnar fragments; a humerus shaft, etc. The femora are platymeric: each has the epiphyses for head, great trochanter, and lower end still unjoined. The medial clavicular, and proximal humeral epiphyses are likewise still not united to their shafts, as are those of iliac crest and pubo-ischial ramus.

Age and sex. The anatomical evidence indicates unequivocally a girl (or young woman) of not more than 17 years of age.

Remarks. No osteological evidence exists for determining the relationship of these two individuals. Ossification patterns are known to vary in different peoples, and even in different sections of a modern community, so that it is just within the bounds of possibility that we have here a mother and child, though this notion does not seriously commend itself. More likely the individuals represented bore some other mutual relationship, e.g. brother-sister or sister-sister.

There is no evidence in this material of any accompanying male individual nor of any non-human bones. Neither does there exist any osteological evidence as to the cause of death.

Roman Burial III.

1. *Skull.* All cremated bones except as noted under 7. Right mastoid, right malar, left petrous temporal, body of sphenoid, three pieces of sphenoidal wing, parietal pieces, three frontal fragments, and various smaller chips and pieces.

2. *Vertebrae.* Vertebral fragments including most of first sacral vertebra, a cervical, and imperfect bodies and arches of thoracic vertebrae.

3. *Ribs.* Numerous fragments.

4. *Scapular.* 3 fragments.

5. *Pelvis.* Fragments, including greater portion of one tuber ischii.

6. *Limb bones.* A heap of parts of long bones, including parts of humeral and femoral heads, femoral condyles, etc.

7. A mass of unidentifiable chips and pieces (all human from their texture, etc.). Six cervical vertebrae and three metacarpals unburnt.

Age and sex. These remains belong to a youngish adult. Fire-warping precludes the precise identification of very many of the fragments present.

Roman Burial IV.

1. *Skull.* All cremated bones. Frontal, with metopic suture, occipital, and parietals. Piece of right mastoid.

2. *Vertebrae.* Many fragments.

3. *Ribs.* Many fragments.

4. *Limb bones.* Many fragments. Piece of astragalus.

5. Numerous chips, impossible of certain identification, though all presumably human.

Age and sex. One adult person, sex uncertain.

Report on Animal Remains

By DR. J. WILFRID JACKSON, F.S.A.

Turf core of mound:

Ox. Proximal end of a radius and many bone chips. One well-worn lower molar. Not weathered.

Sheep. Dorsal vertebra. Not weathered.

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 279

Roedeer. One upper molar.

Pig. One lower canine.

Primary silt of ditch, STG:

Indeterminate bone chips. Not weathered.

Roman refuse, STG:

Small Ox. Fragmentary remains of limb bones. Two lower teeth.

One upper tooth. Imperfect shank bone and phalange. Heel and toe bones. All much weathered and root-eaten.

Sheep. Pieces of limb bones. One last lower molar. One upper molar.

Bones weathered and root-eaten. All of small Romano-British type animals.

Pig. Imperfect humerus and fragment of scapula.

Dog. One lower carnassial tooth.

Roman rubbish dump:

Horse. Pastern bone of small animal of Celtic pony type.

Ox. Various teeth and split limb bones of small Celtic ox.

Sheep. Few teeth and broken limb bones.

Pig. One tooth and imperfect humerus.

Note: all the bones from Roman deposits are much weathered and root-eaten, while bones from the turf core are *not* weathered.

Report on the Non-Marine Mollusca

By A. S. KENNARD, A.L.S., F.G.S.

Soil samples from eight loci were kindly submitted to me for examination, and of these only one was barren, the remainder yielding a fairly large faunule, though practically all the larger species were only represented by small fragments and, with *Pomatias elegans*, the apical portions. This wholesale destruction of the larger species is probably due to the hedgehog, a sad destroyer of molluscan evidence.

The results are given in the table on page 280.

When there has been successive occupation of a site there is always the probability of relics of the various ages being mixed. An examination of the literature reveals many instances where human artifacts have finally come to rest in a layer much later than when they were made, but these are easily separated. With snails, however, it is very difficult to separate derivatives: but in the case of the shells from the Roman burials, presumably contemporary, one can say definitely that the examples of *Pomatias elegans*, *Arianta arbustorum*, *Cepaea nemoralis*, and *Cepaea hortensis*, are derivatives from a Neolithic context. The earth within the shells was totally different from the matrix in which they occurred, but it greatly resembled that of the Neolithic core of the mound. It is easy to see that in filling up the Roman graves, material might easily be taken from the spread of the mound, thus causing the confusion. Since all the large species are not contemporary, it is extremely probable that the smaller forms are in the same category, and it should be mentioned that of the examples of *Goniodiscus rotundatus*, one was obtained from inside an example of a derivative *Cepaea nemoralis*. Hence no scientific value can be placed on the shells from the Roman graves, and they must be

ignored. The faunules from the remaining loci are practically identical if allowance is made for the well-known sporadic occurrence of land mollusca. The conditions indicated are damp grassland with a little scrub growth or thick herbage, and a rainfall much greater than the present. Such a faunule certainly could not exist on Julliberrie's Down with the present rainfall.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Pomatias elegans</i> (Müll.)	f	f	f	f	f	11	30
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (Risso).	3	—	8	1	—	—	19
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> (Linn.)	9	3	49	16	2	1	23
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i> (Drap.)	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
<i>Cochlicopa lubrica</i> (Müll.)	8	2	10	3	2	1	19
<i>Ena obscura</i> (Müll.)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Vallonia costata</i> (Müll.)	11	1	21	8	1	—	23
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i> (Sterki)	2	—	13	7	1	—	19
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i> (Müll.)	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Arion</i> sp.	40	37	181	70	22	15	13
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> (Drap.)	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Goniodiscus rotundatus</i> (Müll.)	2	—	1	1	1	3	6
<i>Helicella cellaria</i> (Müll.)	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
<i>Retinella nitidula</i> (Drap.)	3	—	3	—	—	—	3
<i>Retinella radiatula</i> (Ald.)	1	—	5	4	—	—	1
<i>Retinella pura</i> (Ald.)	3	1	2	—	—	—	1
<i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müll.)	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
<i>Theba cartusiana</i> (Müll.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i> (Linn.)	2	2	6	5	2	—	3
<i>Trochulus striolatus</i> (Pfr.)	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Limax</i> sp.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Agriolimax laevis</i> (Müll.)	—	2	8	1	—	—	—
<i>Xerophila itala</i> (Linn.)	3	1	—	2	2	—	1
<i>Arianta arbustorum</i> (Linn.)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Helix pomatia</i> (Linn.)	—	—	f	—	f	—	—
<i>Cepaea hortensis</i>	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
<i>Cepaea nemoralis</i> (Linn.)	f	f	f	f	f	17	5
<i>Marpesia laminata</i> (Mont.)	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Clausilia rugosa</i> (Drap.)	—	—	3	—	—	1	2
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müll.)	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
Totals of species	18	13	18	18	11	10	20

f = fragments

The excrements of voles were very common in 1, 2, 4, and 5.

1 = Primary silting of ditch.

2 = Binding envelope of the mound.

3 = Core of mound.

4 = Top of secondary burial pit.

5 = Bottom of secondary burial pit.

6 = Roman burials.

7 = Original turf line.

It is clear, too, that when the disturbance for the secondary burial pit in the mound was effected, the conditions were the same as when the mound was constructed, and if one may judge from Sussex and Wiltshire sites, the disturbance is earlier than the Middle Bronze period when the damper conditions had passed away. It is quite possible that the people who constructed the barrow were also responsible for the later disturbance.

CONCLUSIONS

It may now safely be said that no megalithic structure was used in the barrow, and the builders relied on good natural drainage with, perhaps, a preliminary thorough wetting, to pre-

EXCAVATIONS AT JULLIBERRIE'S GRAVE 281

serve their work. In the absence of stonework, Julliberrie's Grave differs from the more familiar megaliths of the Medway Valley.

The ditch, which was found to have been used as a Roman burial-ground about the middle of the first century A.D., had no causeways; it was continuous round the southern, and presumably round the now disappeared northern, end of the mound. A gully in its square-cut floor suggests some sort of living accommodation, but apart from a fragment of Neolithic pottery in its primary silting in 1936, no traces of occupation were found.

The regular pit made in the side of the barrow on ground-level shortly after its completion is a puzzling feature which has nothing in common with the more usual 'ritual' pit marked by large stones which was found in 1936. Possibly it had some significance in the final ceremony of closing the barrow after the burial of the dead.

An estimate of the position of Julliberrie's Grave in the chronology of the English Neolithic is made possible by the discovery of a flint axe of characteristic thin-butted Scandinavian type in the core of the mound. Like most of the other non-chambered long barrows it dates late in the period, and in Mr. Piggott's words, fairly late but before 1900 B.C. The axe also provides good evidence of the cultural connexion between this barrow and the megalithic graves of Holland and the Baltic region, and incidentally goes a long way towards a proof of Mr. Piggott's recent convincing restatement of the case for the derivation of the Medway tombs from the chambered graves of Holland. It cannot be an accident that there is such a close similarity in the geographical settings of the Medway group and this solitary barrow in the valley of the Stour.

Rostro-carinates and Rostrate Hand-axes

By J. REID MOIR, F.R.S.

SINCE the publication, several years ago, of my paper on the relationship of rostro-carinates to certain Lower Palaeolithic hand-axes,¹ a great deal more evidence bearing on this matter has come to light. I have been able to examine large numbers of hand-axes, found in this country and in very widely separated places abroad, which exhibit, in their profile and in other characteristics, an extraordinarily close resemblance to rostro-carinates. Such palaeolithic specimens I have called rostrate hand-axes, and their number and wide distribution are beyond dispute. If it is a fact that the rostro-carinate is the ancestral form from which the earliest hand-axes were developed, then it would be reasonable to suppose that the oldest group of these, being nearest in time to the rostro-carinate epoch, would contain the largest number of specimens of the rostrate hand-axe type. Moreover, it would be expected that, in the later hand-axe groups, traces of the ancestral form would gradually fade out, and, except for certain specimens of what may be called atavistic form, be eliminated. That is the theory, and it is sometimes the fate of theories to be killed by facts, but in the case under consideration the reverse holds true. For few things in prehistoric archaeology are clearer than that rostrate hand-axes are most numerous in the Early Chelles period, or that the traces of the rostro-carinate form become ever less in evidence in the later epoch of St. Acheul. Though this is the case, however, the matter is not so simple and straightforward as was perhaps at first supposed. For in each hand-axe group, from the earliest to the later, especially in the latter, there are certain hand-axes, most of them made from flakes, which do not exhibit any outward and visible signs of a relationship to rostro-carinates. And such hand-axes have been, metaphorically, brandished before me and I have been quite properly asked what I might have to say about them. To which I can only reply that I believe, though I cannot prove, that even these unrostro-carinate-like specimens are nevertheless related to the rostro-carinate in that the whole hand-axe idea was brought into being by some Pliocene genius in his successful efforts at the reduction (to use a surgical term) of the flat ventral surface of the rostro-carinate to a cutting-edge. But, apart from these hand-axes which do not at first sight readily adapt themselves to my

¹ *Phil. Trans.*, B, 1919.

theory, there are a great many others of which it is impossible to deny their affinity to the rostro-carinates except by doing violence to direct observational fact. With a view to supporting this conclusion still further I illustrate herewith two notable specimens which have recently been added to the collections in the Archaeological Gallery at Ipswich Museum. The first (fig. 1) is a rostro-



FIG. 1. Rostro-carinate from glacial gravel, West Runton, Norfolk. κ = keel (§)

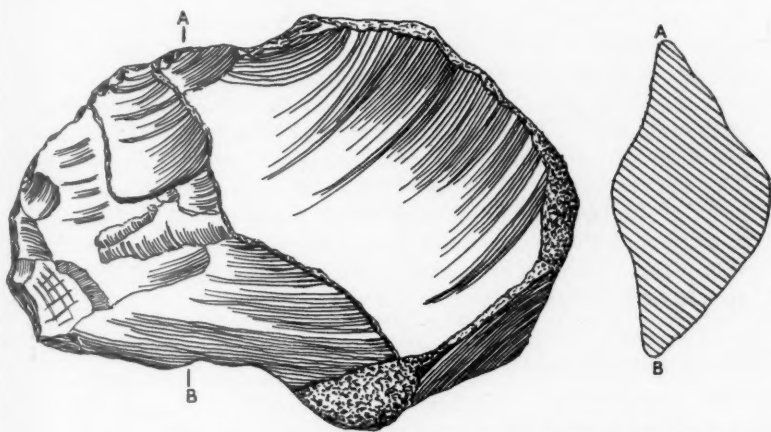


FIG. 2. Rostrate hand-axe from terrace gravel at Hanwell, Thames Valley (§)

carinate made of grey flint, unpatinated, and exhibiting a few incipient cones of percussion, and one or two negligible striations. The edges and outstanding portions of the specimen are, however, considerably abraded. It was found in glacial gravel—probably equivalent in age to the Upper Chalky Boulder Clay—at West Runton, Norfolk, and is to be regarded as having had a long history before coming to rest in the deposit at this place. The other specimen (fig. 2) comes from Hanwell in the Thames

Valley and, in all probability, from the 50 ft. terrace. This outstanding example of a rostrate hand-axe is, judging from its type of flaking, of Chelles or Early St. Acheul age, and from the abrasion of its edges, and outstanding portions, the incipient cones of percussion, and weathered-out striations upon its flaked surfaces, was evidently a derivative in the gravel bed.¹ Thus, in many particulars, the implement resembles the rostro-carinate from West Runton—but the resemblance does not stop there. The two specimens are, in fact, made on precisely the same principle, except for one important feature, viz. that, while the rostro-carinate is triangular in section (fig. 1), the rostrate hand-axe is roughly rhomboidal (fig. 2). The reason for this is that, in the latter specimen, the flattish ventral plane has been transformed into a cutting-edge, and thus, while the rostro-carinate possesses only one such edge, the rostrate hand-axe has two. I illustrate the left lateral surfaces of each specimen, and the accompanying sections will, I think, make obvious the manner of the transmutation of the ventral plane into a cutting-edge. It is admittedly difficult in the case of many flint implements to claim unassailably that one particular type is more 'advanced'—meaning by that more efficient in use—than another. But, in the case of the rostrate hand-axes with their two cutting edges, it may be claimed that they are definitely more advanced than the rostro-carinate with only one. The latter, however, as I have proved by experiments in shaping wood, is by no means a negligible implement. The keel or carina (K in fig. 1) is an effective cutting-edge: the point of the beak can be used as a pick, while the ventral surface, in conjunction with the latero-ventral edges, makes a very serviceable plane. There is no reason, in fact, for the palaeolithic hand-axes to be ashamed of their ancestry.

¹ The implement is unpatinated, made of a yellowish-black flint, and its flaked surfaces exhibit some amount of gloss.

A Netherlands Maiolica Vase from the Tower of London

By BERNARD RACKHAM, C.B., F.S.A.

AMONGST a quantity of broken pottery of various periods found last year during excavations in the moat of the Tower of London is a vase which throws some light on the obscure question of the origin of Netherlands maiolica. The vase is complete except for the foot, which was missing and has been restored in plaster in what is probably a correct reconstruction of its original form. The shape is well enough shown in the accompanying illustrations (pls. LV, LVI) to call for no description. It is virtually the same as that of a vase in many respects similar which was dug up some years ago in the City of London and was bought for the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1938 at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. William Ridout (pl. LVII); of this second vase also only the body and neck remain, the missing foot having similarly been made good in plaster.

Both vases are of pale buff 'body', covered with a thin but good white tin enamel which has blackened somewhat owing to contact with damp soil. On the Ridout vase the painting is done entirely in dark cobalt blue. The same colour, almost black in its intensity, is used for most of the design on the vase from the Tower, but other colours are introduced with it. The 'Gothic' leaves are painted partly in dark manganese purple; their mid-ribs are in pale copper green. The bud sprouting downwards between these two leaves is half blue, half yellow.

Both vases have in common as the most conspicuous feature of their painted decoration a shield with the royal arms of England as borne from 1399 to 1603, enclosed in what has been described in works on maiolica as a 'contour panel', that is, a compartment conforming in its shape with the outlines of the figure or object enclosed within it; it will at once be observed, however, that the shield is incorrectly rendered, in reverse, as England quartering France. The shield is of the form *à bouche*, common in the reign of Henry VII. On both vases again there are horizontal bands, broad and narrow, in groups below the mouth, on the shoulder, and at the junction of the body with what little remains of the original foot. Here identity of design ceases. The Ridout vase is painted on the reverse of the body with wavy stems, with tendrils and branches ending either in small trefoils or in particoloured kidney-shaped leaves; on the neck, between the two groups of

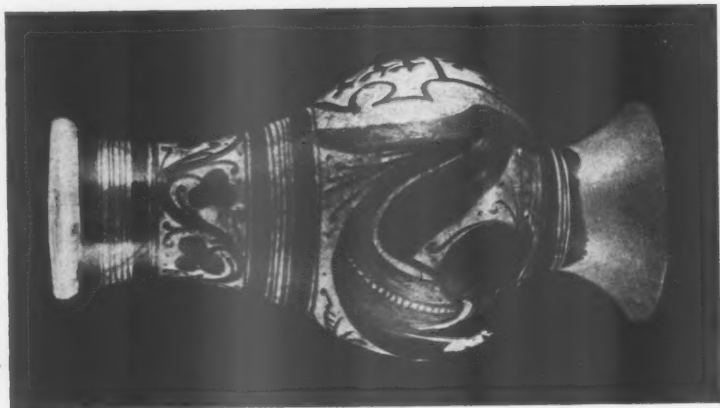
bands, it is decorated with fanlike tufts of thick strokes alternating with trefoils on stalks. On the Tower vase the space on the reverse of the body is filled with broad swirling foliage of the type described by writers on maiolica as 'Gothic', forming a continuous ribbon twisted first this way, then that, with ladder-like midrib and buds issuing from the axils where it divides; the neck, between the groups of bands, is encircled by a continuous wavy stem with stalks ending in trefoils like those on the Ridout vase.

The presence of the English shield at once suggests for these two vases the possibility of an English origin. Against this, however, there are weighty considerations, amongst them, that there is no documentary evidence whatever for the manufacture of maiolica in England so early as the date to which, as will be seen, these vases must be attributed, nor any intrinsic evidence in favour of an English origin on examples which provide any sort of analogy with them. To any one familiar with Italian maiolica, on the other hand, a resemblance to a class of Italian wares made in the last quarter of the fifteenth century and now attributed by most judges to Faenza is immediately apparent. The likeness is seen both in the 'Gothic' foliage of the Tower vase—down to small details such as the bristles springing from it and the ladder midrib—and in the trefoils and kidney foliage of the second vase, all of which can be matched, sometimes in combination on a single piece, in the Italian wares. A further correspondence is in the use of 'contour panelling', but this is a feature which is not peculiar to Faenza; it is found also on early Florentine maiolica and is of Oriental derivation. It is a common feature on Persian, Syrian, and Egyptian wares, and appears first, so far as evidence is yet available, on lusted ware of the ninth century found at Samarra, at Susa, and in Egypt, and believed to have been made, if not at Samarra, in or near Bagdad and distributed from that centre.

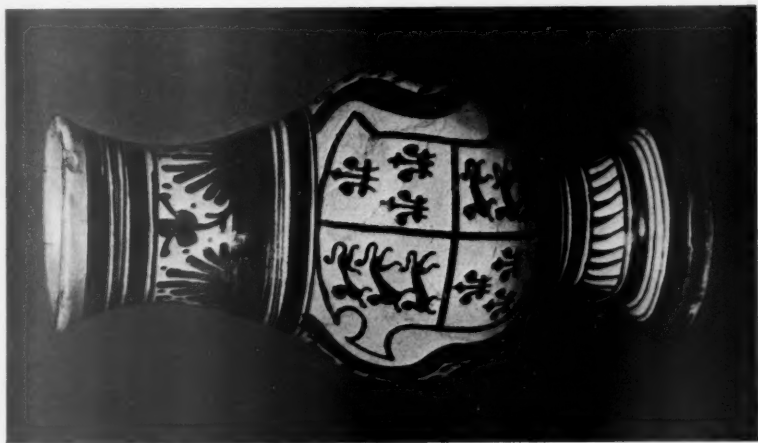
As regards form, the two vases cannot be matched in Italy. The nearest analogies are provided by several maiolica jars also from excavations in London, preserved in the London Museum, of which examples are reproduced in my *Early Netherlands Maiolica*, 1926 (pls. xxiv, xxvi); these, however, have necks, whether flaring or straight, wider in proportion to their bulbous bodies, and are of squat form without the high base (as made up by restoration) which seems to be indicated by the remnants left on the vase from the Tower. Another distinction is the pair of ring handles at the springing of the neck with which they are all provided.



Maiolica vase found at the Tower of London, 1938

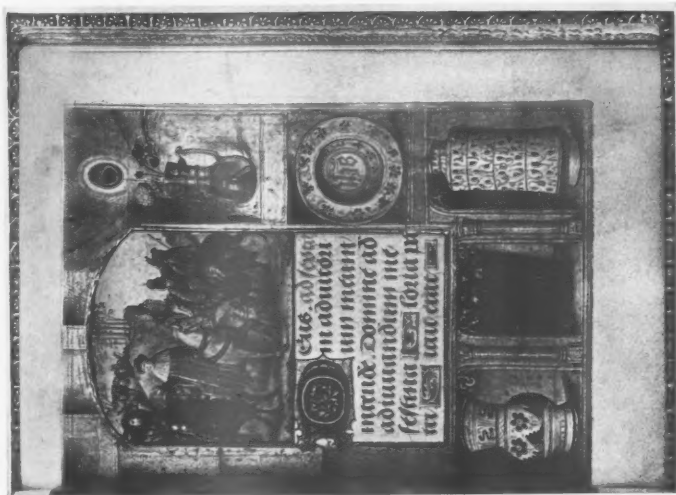


Maiolica vase found at the Tower of London, 1938



Maiolica vase found at the Tower of London, 1938

Maiolica vase found in London; Victoria and Albert Museum



Book of Hours. Douce Collection, Bodleian Library, Oxford

For these vases in the London Museum, and for some jugs resembling them in decoration, I have argued (*op. cit.*, pp. 96-105) a Netherlandish origin. In support of this argument I have cited two leaves (pl. LVIII reproduced on pl. II of my work) in an illuminated Book of Hours at Oxford (in the Douce Collection, Bodleian Library); it is disputed whether this manuscript was written for Maximilian as Archduke of Austria or for his son, Philippe le Beau, but in any case its date would lie within the limits 1477-1506. From internal evidence it has been suggested that the manuscript was written at Bruges.¹ In the margins of these leaves are faithfully depicted, as if in the pigeon-holes of a press, various vessels in maiolica and glass. The former comprise a drug-pot (*albarello*), three small dishes, and a bowl with ears, which appear to be of Spanish (Valencian) lustre ware, and three vases for which I have claimed a Netherlandish origin; in support of this claim I have argued the lack of any parallel to their shape in either Spanish or Italian maiolica. The purpose of these vessels seems to be sufficiently indicated as ornamental from the fact that one is shown containing a peacock's feather (a glass vase in the corresponding position on the facing illuminated leaf contains another peacock's feather and a bunch of flowers). Examples in nearly similar vases to hold the lilies of the Annunciation scene in paintings by Netherlandish masters seem further to prove that vessels of this form were intended as vases for flowers; the fact that many of them are decorated with the Sacred Monogram points to their use as altar-vases.

Of the three vases in the manuscript one, painted with the Sacred Monogram on its body, is closely similar to the two-handled squat vases in the London Museum. The other two are handleless, and approximate in form to the two with the English royal arms which are the occasion of this note, and of which the completion in plaster seems to be justified, as regards shape, by their high bases (although the sharp angle separating their necks from their bodies is a point of disparity). In decoration also the handleless vases in the manuscript have points of resemblance with the Tower and Ridout vases; one shows the 'Gothic' foliage, though in a somewhat different guise, of the former; the other the tufted strokes of the latter, accompanied by small five-petalled flowers, also found in late fifteenth-century Italian maiolica, which are derived from Spanish lustre ware.

The device of 'contour panelling', enclosing the English shields on our vases, is strikingly paralleled on one of the two-

¹ *A Summary Catalogue of the Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford*, (1897), iv, 559, v, 20.

handled vases in the London Museum¹ (fig. 1), where it appears, on both sides, as the surround for a crested bird drawn in a manner which again strongly recalls Faenza maiolica of about 1480; another Faenza feature in this instance is the scattering



FIG. 1. Maiolica vase found in King William Street, City.
London Museum

of dots as a filling for the background (the painting is in dark blue and orange). Here again, however, an Italian origin is excluded alike by the nature of the earthenware 'body' and the shape of the vase with its two ring handles. Everything, therefore, combines to suggest that the whole group of wares amongst which the Tower and Ridout vases have been included was made in the Netherlands, probably by emigrant Italian potters. In what place they were made is a question depending in part upon their date.

It is known that in the sixteenth century there were thriving

¹ Found in King William Street, City; reproduced in colours, *Early Netherlands Maiolica*, 1926, pl. xxvi.

maiolica potteries at Antwerp, founded apparently by Italians and carried on by their descendants until the troubles of the 'Spanish fury' caused many of the potters to emigrate as refugees to Holland and England; in this connexion, as bearing on the possibility of an English origin for our pots, it may be noted that the earliest documentary record of maiolica potters in England is that of the arrival of Jasper Andries and Jacob Janson of Antwerp in this country in 1567, cited in Strype's edition of Stow's *Survey of London* and corroborated from the records of the Huguenot Society by the recent researches of Dr. F. H. Garner.¹ The reference in Piccolpasso's *Arte del Vasajo* (written in or about 1557) to the emigration of Guido di Savino of Castel Durante to Antwerp has been repeatedly cited. Researches in the last two decades seem to have established the identity of this man with a potter named Guido Andries, whose name and those of his descendants appear again and again in the archives of Antwerp. The earliest record of Guido Andries has quite lately been disclosed by Monsieur Henri Nicaise in a paper contributed to the *Revue belge de Philologie et d'Histoire*.² The record relates to judgement given on 12 January 1510 before the tribunal of the *Vierschaar* at Antwerp against an apprentice of Andries named Willem Janssens, and from the context it is clear that the term of his apprenticeship began before the end of 1508. It thus emerges that, at least as early as that year, Guido Andries *alias* di Savino *alias* Savini, of Castel Durante, had been long enough settled at Antwerp to be in a position to engage apprentices of local parentage (as shown by the name of Willem Janssens). In the same publication (p. 195) Monsieur Nicaise has disclosed the existence at Antwerp only five years later, in 1513, of two other Italian maiolica-potters (*galeyerspotbackere*) hitherto unknown to historians of ceramics, Janne Marie de Capua and Jean Francisco de Bresse (Brescia).³

In the light of these newly revealed facts it may be permitted to conjecture that the two vases with the English shields, and perhaps also that in the London Museum with two birds similarly enclosed in 'contour panelling', may possibly be as old as their style suggests, made, that is to say, in the Netherlands by Italian

¹ *Transactions of the English Ceramic Circle*, no. 4, 1937, p. 44.

² Vol. xvi, no. 1-2, 1937, 'Notes sur les faïenciers italiens établis à Anvers dans le premier tiers du XVI^e siècle', p. 193.

³ It is perhaps well to point out that there is no connexion between this sixteenth-century manufacture of maiolica in the Netherlands and the production of painted tin-enamelled (i.e. maiolica) tiles at Utrecht in the second half of the fourteenth century (see F. W. Hudig, 'Maiolica olandese del Trecento', in *Faenza*, (1933), xxi, 131); this was an isolated case, without effect on later developments.

potters shortly after if not even some years before 1500 (a slight time-lag may be conceded in the case of decorative motives employed at a distance from their country of origin, where they would be assigned to a date about 1480-90). In my *Early Netherlands Maiolica* I suggested that Bruges might perhaps be their place of origin rather than Antwerp. I know of no documentary evidence in support of what is a pure conjecture, but the surmise is perhaps justified by the facts that the Oxford MS., with its pictures of pots belonging to our group, is believed to have been written at Bruges, and that until the dissensions between the burghers of that city and Maximilian culminated towards 1490 in the forfeiture of its privileges, Bruges enjoyed the supremacy as the chief seat of Flemish commerce and industry, which in the sixteenth century definitely passed to Antwerp. The question thus raised can only be settled satisfactorily by researches conducted to this end in the archives of Bruges or the discovery by excavation in that city of traces of pottery manufacture.

Acknowledgement is gratefully made to the Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Keeper of the London Museum, and Bodley's Librarian for kind permission to reproduce photographs.

The Badbury Barrow, Dorset, and its Carved Stone

By STUART PIGGOTT, F.S.A.

THE BARROW

THE burial-mound under discussion appears to have been situated some five miles from Wimborne, by the Blandford road and near the hill-fort of Badbury Rings. Nothing remains of it to-day, and our information as to its structure and contents is due to the Rev. J. H. Austen of Ensbury, who in 1845 found the barrow was being ploughed out and was already two-thirds removed when he excavated and described what remained. The remarkable find of a stone with representations of metal axes and daggers upon it, hitherto unillustrated, renders a republication and discussion of the site desirable.

From Austen's account in the *Archaeological Journal* (iii, 348 ff.) we gather that the barrow, although ploughed over, was still 9 ft. high and was 62 ft. in diameter. The construction of the mound was interesting: a central cairn of stones and earth was surrounded and revetted by a circular wall of blocks of the local sandstone (known as 'heathstone'), 30 ft. in diameter, and the barrow outside this was composed of chalk rubble. So far as one can interpret his rather involved account, it appears that all the burials discovered by Austen were within the central cairn and were either on the old ground surface or in 'cists' cut in the solid chalk.

It is impossible to form a clear idea of the relative positions of the deposits in the barrow, which totalled at least fourteen, and one can only summarize Austen's account in his own sequence. The situation is further complicated by the fact that three pots only survive from a total of ten or eleven, four others being illustrated by woodcuts in the *Arch. Journ.* account. Charles Warne, in his *Celtic Tumuli*, iii, 52 ff., reprinted Austen's description, and on his pl. vii showed two of the pots already illustrated by Austen, and the two other surviving vessels that Austen had not illustrated (our nos. 2 and 3). These three extant vessels found their way to the British Museum through the Rev. J. H. Austen's son, but without any provenance, and were only identified as coming from the Badbury Barrow through recent combined detective work by Miss L. F. Chitty and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes.

From Austen's description we gather that one vessel was found almost entire by the workmen prior to his arrival, inverted over

a few white ashes. It is illustrated in his *Arch. Journ.* report, and is a Middle Bronze Age cinerary urn of the type of *Abercromby*, ii, 45, with dotted ornament in rough metopes of vertical and horizontal lines on the overhanging rim, a dotted line on the internal bevel and another round the weak and rounded

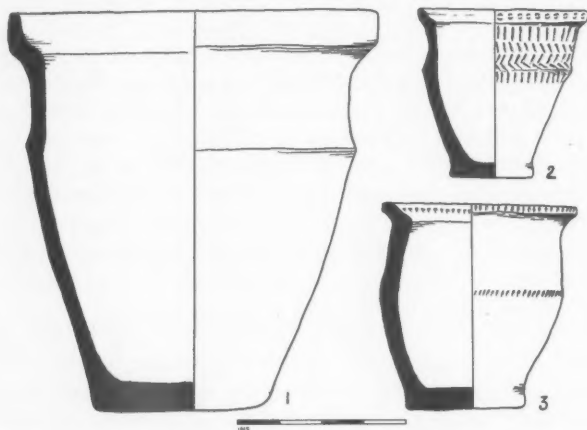


FIG. 1. The surviving pottery from the Badbury Barrow; 1, with cremation, 2 and 3, food vessels with inhumations. (British Museum)

shoulder. Continuing his account, Austen found to the north the skeleton of a young child, and near this and to the west were two 'cists' (i.e. in the Colt Hoare sense of holes cut in the old surface), one containing cremated bones and the other charcoal. Near this, again, was another cist, containing our vessel no. 1 inverted, and near it the base of an urn (unillustrated). South of these were the bones of a woman and of a child, and an upright urn (illustrated by Austen) of the type of *Abercromby*, ii, 27/9, without ornament. Burnt wood was observed near this deposit. A small inverted urn and another, also inverted, with circular impressions (neither illustrated) were found, and in addition a 'cist' with a cremation and a child's skeleton. Another child's skeleton was associated with a food-vessel (our no. 2), and another lost pot illustrated by Austen and by Warne (pl. vii, 3). Two more inhumations were found, apparently in graves (again described as 'cists'); one of these was accompanied by the four-handled pot illustrated by Austen and by Warne (pl. vii, 2) but now lost; the other by the food-vessel no. 3. Near this last burial was an unornamented (and unillustrated) inverted urn. Other finds mentioned by Austen, but not specifically detailed, com-

prise 'part of a highly ornamented urn', many sherds, and fragments of bronze ('thin brass').

It is obvious from the foregoing that it is quite impossible to come to any clear conclusion about the relative positions and ages of the deposits from Austen's account. From the internal evidence, however, it seems likely that the burials fall into two groups, the inhumations being the earlier and some at least of the cremations secondary insertions. It would be dangerous to deny the possibility of some of the cremations being contemporary with the inhumations, in view of evidence from other sites of the overlap of the two rites, but on the whole the probabilities are in favour of the inhumations, particularly those with the attendant food-vessels, being earlier in date than such of the cremations as those in the typologically late collared cinerary urns described above.

THE POTTERY

The two cinerary urns illustrated by Austen have been already described: both belong to an advanced typological stage in the devolution of the cinerary urn, the hollow neck and the sharp shoulder of the supposedly early types having vanished. The unornamented cinerary urn that has survived (no. 1) presents little of interest save for the hollowed internal shelf to the rim, which is a distinctive local feature in south Dorset urns. Its general appearance and lack of ornament suggest a relatively late date.

The two food-vessels, however (nos. 2 and 3), have a greater interest. The evidence for a basic food-vessel culture in Wessex, largely masked by exotic elements derived from northern France, is rapidly accumulating, and has recently been commented upon by the writer¹ and by Dr. J. F. S. Stone.² These Badbury vessels seem, in fact, to be part of the southern English outcome of the ceramic tradition that produced the well-known food-vessel series of Yorkshire and Scotland, and until this southern type is better defined one can make little comparative comment. The stabbed ornament (rather than cord impression) is in keeping with other known examples, and our no. 3 bears a marked resemblance in profile and ornament to the sherds from barrow G74 at Wilsford, Wilts.³

The two lost vessels associated with inhumations are represented only by illustrations of dubious merit. That associated with our food-vessel no. 2 might, from Warne's engraving, have been a somewhat squatter but similar vessel, with punctulated

¹ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv, 90 ff.

² *Wils. Arch. Mag.* xlviii, 362 ff.

³ *Loc. cit.* 365.

and stabbed ornament on the body and on the edge of a thickened rim, although Austen's woodcut does not show this last feature or its ornament. The four-handled vessel is flower-pot shaped, with zigzag lines and punctulations between these and on the flat top of the rim. The four handles suggest Cornish connexions, and the ornament recalls that of the handled cup from Denzell Down.¹ Trade contacts between Cornwall and Wessex go back to the Neolithic, and handled urns of western inspiration are known from e.g. Winterslow in Wilts.² and Hengistbury Head.³

THE CARVED STONE (pl. LIX)

The most remarkable feature of the barrow was, however, one that escaped Mr. Austen. Visiting the site a few days after the excavation, Mr. Henry Durden noticed that one of the sandstone blocks of the wall surrounding the cairn had carvings upon it which he took to be moulds for casting bronze axes and daggers.⁴ He forthwith had the decorated portion of the block (which in its entirety was apparently at least half a ton in weight) sawn off, and this eventually found its way with the rest of the Durden Collection to the British Museum.

The detached portion is roughly rectangular, and measures about 1 ft. 9 in. \times 1 ft. 9 in. \times 1 ft. 1 in. The material is close-grained sandstone strongly iron-stained to a deep reddish-brown. The natural surface is practically flat, and on it are carved five cup-shaped hollows, two triangular areas, and two objects, apparently daggers. The technique of the representations is by 'pocking', and the triangles and daggers are not outlined, but have their entire surfaces lowered to a depth varying from a centimetre to a few millimetres below the natural rock surface. The triangles have indications of an expanded edge on the base, and by analogy represent flat bronze axes.

It is clear from the outset that Mr. Durden's interpretation of the carvings as bronze-casting moulds is not the right explanation, and in the light of increased archaeological knowledge since his day we see that they fall into line with a widely distributed series of prehistoric representations of cup-marks and of actual objects such as daggers and axes. For it seems unlikely that the two main objects represented on the Badbury stone can be other than daggers, with oval pommels, thrust into their sheaths, the mouths of which form secondary projections echoing the pommel-outline.

¹ Hencken, *Arch. of Cornwall and Scilly*, pl. vi, 4.

² *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* xlviii, 177.

³ *Excav. at Hengistbury Head 1911-12* (Soc. Ant. Research Com.), pl. iv.

⁴ Warne, *Celtic Tumuli*, iii, 57 n.

The two triangular objects we are safe in interpreting by analogy as representing flat metal axes, while the cup-marks belong to a series as well known as inexplicable. The stone as a whole is unique, and in analysing the motifs they may best be considered separately, and later discussed in combination.

Cup-marks have been a fertile source of speculation for many years: it is sufficient to note that in Britain they are the earliest datable stone-carvings, occurring on at least two passage-graves in Wales,¹ and that they have a connexion with megaliths that stretches from Brittany to the Baltic, and even occur in such unexpected places as Šesklo, in Thessaly,² and on the 'statues-menhirs' from the Dendra tholos-tomb in the Argolid.³ In north Britain they become associated with concentric rings and 'gutters', frequently carved on living rock surfaces; and something allied to these ring-carvings was found in Dorset, for on a stone from a barrow on Came Down Warne observed a pattern of three concentric incised circles, which he concluded probably 'had originally some mystic reference, rather than they were the unmeaning amusement of a Celtic idler'.⁴

Representations of triangular axes have, however, a more restricted distribution than cup-marks. Among the large series of carved stones from the Breton megaliths are several with representations of axes. These are frequently shown hafted (e.g. Mané er Hroek, Petit Mont, and Mané Kerioned),⁵ and at the two latter sites the axe is shown as a straight-sided triangle. Isolated triangular representations, presumably axes, occur in Brittany at Mané Lud and Er Lannic,⁶ and at Gav'r Inis are highly representational carvings of the long stone axe with pointed butt and slightly expanded cutting edge so characteristic of the megalithic grave-furniture.⁷ This expansion of the edge suggests the influence of metal types, and the Gav'r Inis carvings would be, in fact, contemporary with early bronze axes—a date in accordance with the other evidence for the relatively late date of the elaborate decoration of this monument. Elsewhere in France axe-representations occur on a megalith near Chartres,⁸ and above all in

¹ At Clynnog, Carnarvonshire, and at Trelyffant, Pembrokeshire. I am indebted to Mr. W. F. Grimes for this information.

² Tsountas, *Διμηνίον και Σεσκλον*, 111-12, fig. 24, *a* and *b*.

³ Persson, *The Royal Tombs of Dendra, passim*; Nilsson, *Homer and Mycenae*, 81, fig. 13.

⁴ *Celtic Tumuli*, i, 37.

⁵ *Corpus des signes gravés*, pls. 24, 79, 37.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. 45.

⁷ *Ibid.*, pl. 123; for the actual axes, cf. Forde in *Amer. Anthropol.* N.S. xxxii (1932), 87.

⁸ *Antiquity*, ix, 342.

the chalk-cut grottes of the Marne.¹ The culture of these grottes is late in the continental Neolithic series: the allied Horgen culture of the Swiss Lakes is just pre-*Schnurkeramik*, but the Seine-Oise-Marne culture in general should be contemporary with at least the earlier British beakers, and post-megalithic in this country.² The port-holed SOM cists of the Paris basin must broadly equate with those of Sweden (which produce pottery strikingly similar to SOM types), and the Swedish cists run in the main parallel with our Early Bronze Age. In Germany there is a most important find from the Merseburg region, where the slabs of a cist containing *Schnurkeramik* and a faceted axe at Göhlitzsch were ornamented with conventional patterns and, in addition, representations of a bow, a quiver of arrows, and a hafted axe.³ The general trend of the continental evidence is therefore to suggest that representations of axes (and, as we shall see, of other specific tools or weapons) are late, and postdate the conventional pattern of the earlier megalithic carvings. The well-known Scandinavian rock-carvings of, e.g., Bohuslän present clear evidence of a date well in the Bronze Age from the representations of hafted palstaves which abound.

In Britain this sequence seems to be borne out. A fine example of non-representational megalithic carving occurs in the passage-grave of early type at Bryn Celli Ddu, in Anglesey, while New Grange and Loughcrew provide the obvious commentary from the other side of the Irish Sea. In Ireland Breuil and Burkitt⁴ were able to establish certain superpositions which suggested that the pocking technique was later than that of incision: in one instance, at Dowth, pocked triangles which might represent axes overlay incised ornament.⁵ These triangles may, however, be purely non-representational—the motif is thus employed at New Grange and on a slab from a beaker cist on Carnwath Moor, Lanarkshire⁶—but on another Early Bronze Age cist at Ri Cruin, in Argyll, unmistakable representations of metal axes, and of a conventionalized boat, occur,⁷ and these axes present the closest analogies to the Badbury group. In his publication of these carvings Craw drew attention to comparable boats represented in Brittany on megaliths, and in Scandinavia on rock surfaces

¹ Déchelette, *Manuel*, i, 583 ff. with refs.; Favret in *Homenagem à Martin Sarmiento* (1933), 113–19; *Antiquity*, ix, 120 (good photo).

² Jacquetta Hawkes, *Antiquity*, viii, 33–9.

³ *Reallexikon*, iv, 372; Schuchhardt, *Alt-europa* (1926), pl. xxvi. I am indebted to Dr. Grimm of the Landesanstalt für Volksheitskunde at Halle for further details and photographs.

⁴ *IPEK* 1926, 52.

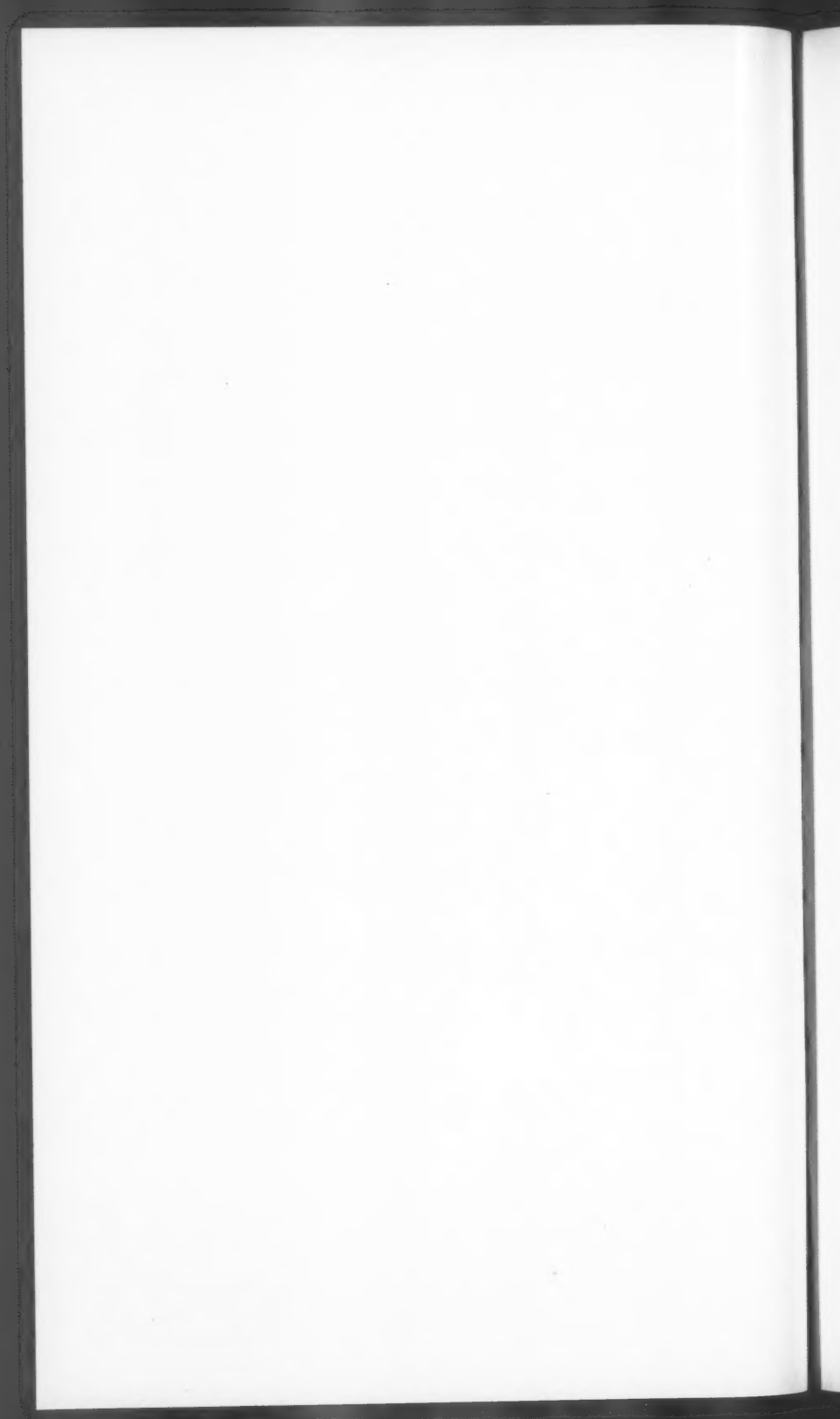
⁵ Breuil, *Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, vii, 292.

⁶ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* x, 62.

⁷ *Ibid.* lxiv, 131–4.



Sandstone block with carvings of daggers and axes, from the Bradbury Barrow.
(British Museum)



and on bronze implements (of an advanced phase of the Nordic Bronze Age). An Early Bronze Age date for our Badbury carving is seen, therefore, to be in accord with the other evidence from the British Isles.

Representations of daggers are less frequent in prehistoric Europe. The axe seems to have been a cult-object from Neolithic times to a degree unrivalled by any other tool or weapon, and, apart from the Badbury examples, representations of daggers appear to be unknown either in megalithic Brittany or in the British Isles. In Germany, however, the cover-stone of a late *Schnurkeramik* grave at Hornburg, near the Göhlitzsch find, is carved with representations of more than one dagger with triangular blade and haft rectangular in outline,¹ without a distinct pommel, while the great series of Early Bronze Age carvings on Monte Bego, in the Alpes Maritimes,² include, in addition to the famous engravings of halberds, carvings of hafted daggers, some with pommels and one, at least, in a sheath with a large loop or belt at the top for suspension. This practice of depicting daggers on living rock surfaces persisted in certain regions of southern Europe until late in prehistoric times, as, for instance, in the Val Camonica, where a representation of an 'Este' type dagger of the fourth century B.C. has been identified.³ So far as can be judged from the Badbury representations, the daggers depicted have the rounded pommel which, as I have shown,⁴ goes back to north Italian prototypes and found its way to England via Brittany about 1700 B.C. This, again, would give a date for the stone in accordance with that derived from other lines of inquiry.

The Badbury stone therefore represents an art-style, presumably of magico-religious significance, which has undoubted connexions with, and probably originated in, megalithic carvings such as those of the Breton passage-graves. On the other hand, its naturalistic representation of tools and weapons, no less than the types of the actual objects represented, show it to belong to the Early Bronze Age, so that its presence in the barrow cannot be accounted for by assuming it to be an older object re-used, and consequently confirms the dating on stylistic grounds. The nearest parallel is to be found in the Ri Cruin slab from western Scotland. The problem remains, however, of the route by which

¹ Mannus, xxix (1937), 427-37. This grave forms one of a localized group of five, which includes that at Göhlitzsch, with ornamented capstones.

² *Reallexikon*, iii, 225-6, pl. 57-9, with refs.; *Antiquity*, iii, 115.

³ Jacobsthal, *Journ. Rom. Studies*, xxviii, 65-9.

⁴ *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv, 64-6. Cf. also Otto Uenze, *Die frühbronzezeitlichen triangularen Vollgriffdolche* (1938).

these stone-carving ideas, essentially of the western seaboard, found their way to Dorset.

The cup-and-ring carvings are a feature of the north British Early Bronze Age and may have connexions with the food-vessel culture: at Tillicoultry in Clackmannan, and Coilsfield, Ayrshire,¹ the capstones of cists containing food-vessels were elaborately ornamented in this manner, while the practice of placing cup-marked stones in Middle Bronze Age burials was frequent in the north of England.² The decoration of the tops of the Folkton Drums is in the same tradition, and, in passing, one may note that the strong resemblance of the conventionalized human face upon these to those of the Marne grottes gives an additional piece of evidence equating the grottes chronologically with our Early Bronze Age.³ The existence of a food-vessel substratum in the Wessex Early Bronze Age has been discussed and commented on above, and one might see in this an origin for the Badbury stone (particularly since the barrow actually contained two food-vessels), and that at Came Down, the route being overland from the north. On the other hand, the remarkable nature of the carvings directs our attention rather to more immediate contacts with the Atlantic coasts, and opens the possibility of a sea-route from the west, up the English Channel.

The consensus of palaeobotanical and zoological evidence is in favour of a land subsidence leading to the formation of the English Channel in Boreal times,⁴ although Fox, in his most recent pronouncement on the subject,⁵ still decides against the probability of up-and-down Channel trade in Neolithic and Early Bronze Age times, urging that the scour of the tides would still be sufficiently strong to act as a powerful deterrent by 2000 B.C. Nordman,⁶ on the other hand, is in favour of an up-Channel route for the megalithic inspiration of Scandinavia rather than that via the Pentland Firth, and Daniel⁷ has recently urged this view afresh, while I have drawn attention to certain possibilities of trade in the Channel in the Early Bronze Age. In support of his view Nordman quoted certain carved stones in megaliths at Bigum and elsewhere in Denmark as hinting at direct contact

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* xxix, 190-7.

² Cf. Greenwell's remarks in *British Barrows*, 342 n.

³ Although the 'pick-axe face' survived in Gaul until Roman times (cf. Kendrick, *The Druids*, 71).

⁴ The evidence is summarized and commented on by Clark in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* ii, 239; iv, 230.

⁵ *Personality of Britain*, 3rd edn. (1938), 23-6.

⁶ 'The Megalithic Culture of Northern Europe', *S.M.Y.A.-F.F.T.* xxxix, 3, 109.

⁷ *Antiquity*, xii, 305-6.

with the carvings of Brittany, and an even more telling parallelism exists between the carvings at Petit Mont in Brittany,¹ with the remarkable representation of a pair of human feet, and the stones from Bunsoh in Suderdithmarsch² and Meinsdorf Plön³ covered with cup-marks and similar foot-and-hand carvings. The absence of megalithic tombs along the shores of the Channel should not obscure the likelihood of Nordman's route: it must be recollected that these areas were, at the time under discussion, occupied by a vigorous Neolithic culture, and that the megalithic idea, from Brittany to Scotland and beyond, struck surest roots in mesolithic soil. The presence of such a 'blocking' culture as that of Neolithic A might well exclude megalithic influences even were not the terrain geologically unsuited for the construction of great stone monuments.

It is consequently tempting to argue that the Badbury stone may owe its origin to such movements from the west in the Early Bronze Age, and the four-handled vessel of Cornish derivation in the barrow may be stressed in this regard. There seems little doubt that Brittany played the dominant role in the Early Bronze Age of Wessex, and the presence of cup-marked stones not only in a barrow in Glamorgan⁴ but in an actual Early Bronze Age grave in the Morbihan,⁵ may be significant in this connexion, while the circular stone wall again invites comparison, occurring as it does at Badbury and in Glamorgan and Devonshire, and also in Brittany.⁶ The curious feature of an apparent survival of megalithic styles of pottery into the Bronze Age, as exemplified by the incense cups, has been commented upon recently, and the axe and dagger-carvings might be attributable to the same sub-megalithic traditions.

NOTE

Since the above paper was written, Dr. Brønsted has published details of no less than nine stones carved with representations of human feet in Denmark, attributed to the Bronze Age (*Danmarks Oldtid*, ii, 133). This concentration, together with the Schleswig-Holstein examples, suggests that the Petit Mont sculptures may have a 'Nordic' origin.

¹ *Corpus des signes gravés*, pls. 75-8.

² Schwantes, *Altischlesien*, v, 351 (Seger Festschrift); Sprockhoff, *Die nordische Megalithkultur*, pl. 66.

³ Schwantes, *Geschichte Schleswig-Holsteins*, Bd. i, 266.

⁴ The Simondston Cairn, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iii, 457.

⁵ At Cruguel. *Rev. Arch.* 3rd S. xvi (1890), 304; *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv, 100.

⁶ Cf. Grimes's remarks and comparative drawings in *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv, 119.

An Equestrian Aquamanile of the Thirteenth Century

By PHILIP NELSON, M.D., F.S.A.

IT may be remembered that some years ago, in a paper read before this Society,¹ 'Equestrian Aquamaniles' were divided into three groups, according to the mode of exit of the water from the vessel, which groups were arranged as follows:

Group I. Exit from the mouth of the horse, A.D. 1180-1270.

Group II. Exit from the forehead of the horse, A.D. 1270-1350.

Group III. Exit from the chest of the horse, A.D. 1350-1450.

The equestrian aquamanile now to be considered, which has a dark, lustrous patina, measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length and $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height and belongs to group II and to that subdivision in which the head and body of the rider are turned to one side. Of this type there are three aquamaniles known to the writer, which are to be seen in the following collections, viz. the Oslo University Museum, the Walker Collection, and in a private collection in Amsterdam,² formerly in the Hermitage, whilst mention must also be made of the civilian rider in the British Museum. In addition to these, there was formerly an equestrian aquamanile, no less than 20 in. in height and weighing 12 lb., in the College of Vicars-Choral, Hereford,³ which was unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1828. In all these figures the rider faces to the off-side of the horse; in one case only, viz. in the specimen now before us, does the horseman turn to the near-side of his steed (pl. lx).

The rider wears a long surcoat, decorated on the front with double chevrons and triple dots,⁴ arranged in four vertical bands, all which chevrons, save those in one band, point upwards. The back of this garment is enriched with dots, placed lozenge-wise, in groups of four. The surcoat ends horizontally in five dags, above which is a broad band of criss-cross ornament. The rider's hosen are also adorned with vertical bands of chevrons and triple dots, whilst upon the feet, which are thrust stiffly forward and outwards in the stirrups, are prick-spurs. On the left hip of the horseman is a short thick rivet, which formerly served for the attachment of his sword.

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xii, 446.

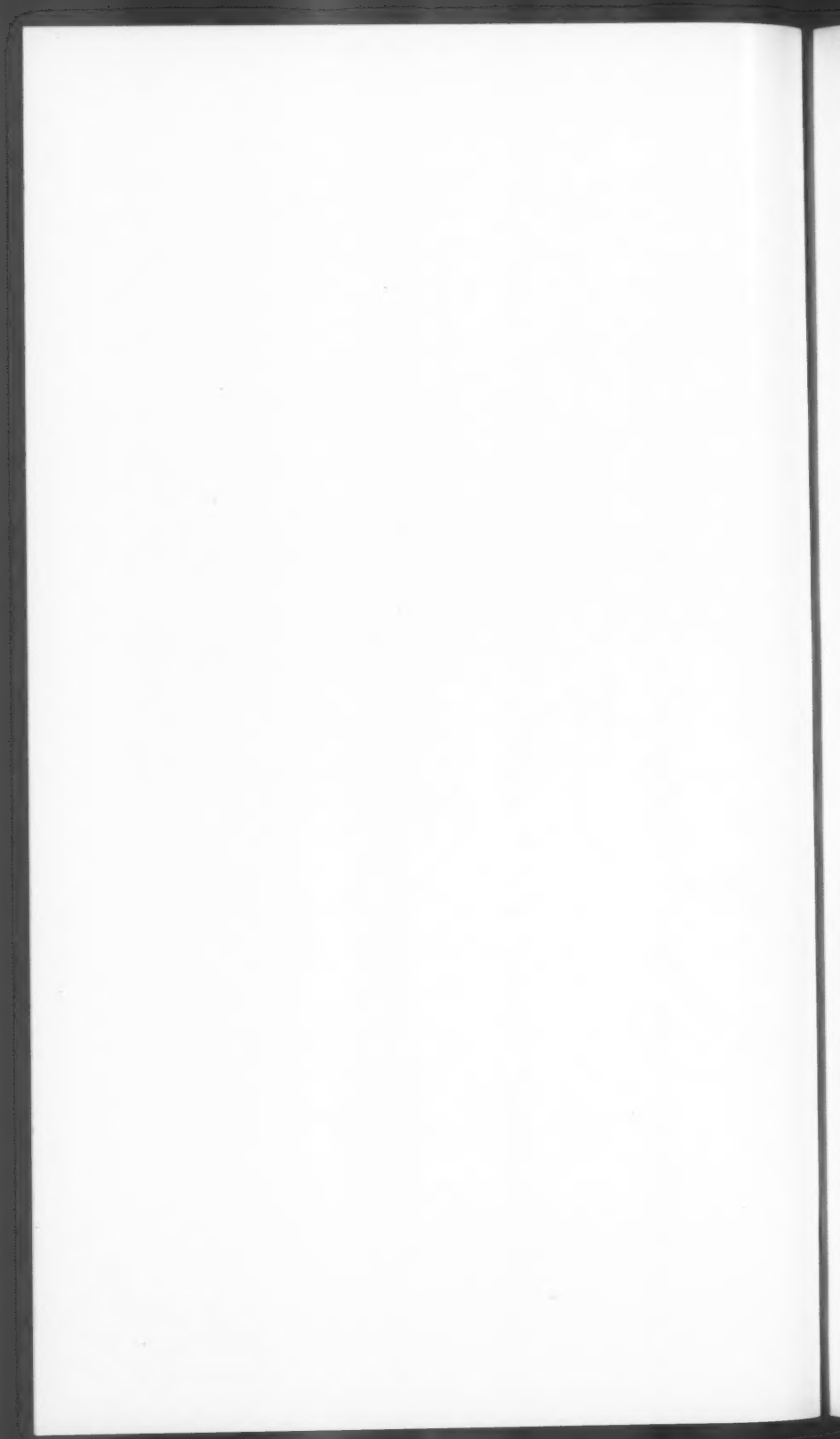
² Falke and Meyer, *Bronzegegeräte des Mittelalters*, fig. 261.

³ *Transactions Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, lxvii, 81.

⁴ Compare the equestrian candlestick in the Pitt-Rivers Collection, from the Bateman sale, April 1893, Sotheby, Wilkinson, & Hodge, lot 81, pl. vi.



Thirteenth-century bronze aquamanile



It will be noted that the rider wears a low crown or coronet, and, in this respect, resembles the equestrian aquamanile preserved in the National Museum, Copenhagen.¹ The coronet in the example under review has, within, a shallow embayment, to accommodate the flat hinged lid, now missing. The lost right hand of the horseman no doubt originally grasped a hunting-horn, whilst the reins would be held by the left hand, which, together with the left arm, is now missing. The seal of Simon de Montfort, snr., c. A.D. 1211, is very similar in attitude (fig. 1).



FIG. 1. Seal of Simon de Montfort, c. A.D. 1211

The horse, which stands in a pleasing attitude of alertness, has unfortunately had its head broken off in early times, when it was reattached by means of a broad metal band. Its eyes, nostrils, and mouth, together with the bridle, reins, and peytrel, are modelled in the metal. The bridle has a double-chevron incised ornament, whilst the peytrel is engraved with crosses alternating with a criss-cross design. From the five projecting eyes on the peytrel would formerly depend kite-shaped shields such as still remain on the equestrian aquamanile in the Bargello, Florence, which are blazoned with three leopards.² The saddle, which has a high pommel and cantle, from which hang the double stirrup-leathers, rests upon a fringed saddle-cloth, which is incised with a double-lozenge ornament. The back of the cantle is edged with a double-chevron design, with dots between.

¹ No. MMCCI.

² *Transactions Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, lxvii, 78.

Above the eyes of the horse is a short, wide pipe for the outflow of the water. The horse's mane falls in groups of incised curls on the near-side of its neck, whilst on each side of the horse's neck, as also on its off-side flank, are circles, lightly incised, which, though they do not now show any trace of criss-cross ornament, doubtless indicated that the steed was a dapple-grey, as on several other aquamaniles of the same period. The tail, which tapers, has the strands of hair indicated by deep lines of engraving.

This equestrian aquamanile, which may be dated c. A.D. 1280, is of western German origin and is one of three recorded civilian riders,¹ all the other examples of group II wearing chain-mail.

It will be observed that the face of the rider is not in its original condition, having been engraved at a later date. The tuft of beard and the bold straggling moustache are such as one associates with the second quarter of the seventeenth century. Can any explanation be offered to account for their presence? This German water-ewer, which was found in Norway, was probably carried thither, as war-loot, by some soldier who had served in the army of Gustavus Adolphus, and who, it may be suggested, had the face retouched as a memorial to his deceased monarch.²

It may be remarked that there are two circular holes in the horseman's neck, such as we find in several other equestrian aquamaniles, indicative of its later use as a candlestick, and it is probably due to this circumstance that we owe their preservation.

This aquamanile, formerly in the collection of Count Wilczek, was exhibited at St. Petersburg in 1904, and happily escaped the disastrous fire which destroyed so many art treasures at Burg Kreutzenstein in 1915. For permission to reproduce the seal of Simon de Montfort from Roman, *Sigillographie française*, my thanks are due to the publisher, M. Auguste Picard, Paris.

¹ In the British Museum and the National Museum, Copenhagen.

² Gustavus Adolphus was killed at the battle of Lutzen, 6 Nov. 1632.

A Thirteenth-Century Stirrup and Storage-Jar from Rabley Heath, Herts.

By H. C. ANDREWS, F.S.A., and G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.

[Read 9th February 1939]

THE iron stirrup and pottery vessel recorded here were found at Rabley Heath, Hertfordshire, in September 1938. Rabley Heath is a heath only in name, for to-day it is divided into fields interspersed with much woodland. It is situated about a mile south of Knebworth and two miles north of Welwyn, at an altitude of less than 600 ft.; the soil is Boulder-clay overlying the chalk. To the south-west the land falls to the Mimram valley, and in the opposite direction to the southern end of the Hitchin Gap which cuts through the extension of the Chiltern Hills along the north edge of Hertfordshire.

In a field at Rabley Heath, Messrs. Darby have their brickworks and claypit, and the present discovery was made by Mr. G. W. Darby while trenching the ground inside a new glasshouse there. In the top spit he came across fragments of the upper part of the pottery vessel, which stood upright in the ground. On visiting the site I found the lower half of the pot uncovered *in situ*; Mr. Darby had already cleared out the filling of soil, finding at the bottom the broken iron stirrup and spindle-whorl of red baked clay (fig. 1). The contemporaneity of stirrup and pot is thus assured by the position in which the stirrup was found.

My thanks are due in the first place to Mr. Darby for his careful excavation of the vessel, which he has presented to the Hertford Museum, and for promptly reporting the discovery to Mr. B. S. Harvey, who examined the site with me.

H. C. A.

THE STIRRUP (fig. 2)

The stirrup is of light construction, in shape an equilateral triangle with rounded sides, 4·3 in. high and 4·7 in. in greatest width. The arms are rectangular in section, while the foot-plate is broadened and divided into two pierced loops. Near the lower end of one arm is a trace of silver inlay.

Dated English stirrups of the earlier medieval period are lack-

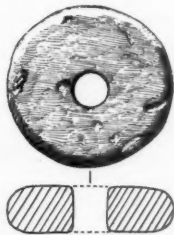


FIG. 1. Clay spindle-whorl ($\frac{1}{2}$)

ing; but continental types had a wide currency, and it is evident that the English series underwent a very similar evolution. Two basic types of stirrup were current in Scandinavia during the Viking period, one consisting of a loop of metal, with or without an expanded foot-plate, while the other was of sharply triangular

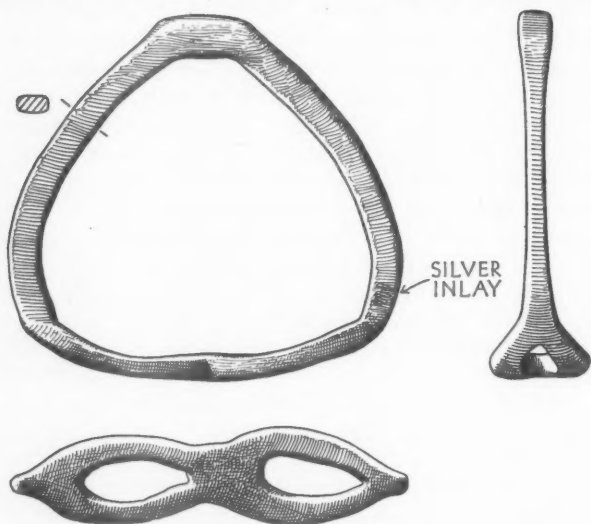


FIG. 2. Iron stirrup ($\frac{1}{2}$)

form, the lower portion of the arms being sharply expanded to carry the broad foot-plate.¹ Several other forms are occasionally found in Sweden,² due probably to contacts with south-eastern Europe; but it is this triangular form which predominates and is, for example, the typical Viking stirrup of this country. As early as the late tenth century³ there can be seen a tendency to soften the angularity of form, and the subsequent evolution of the type is in this direction. There do not seem to be any exactly dated individual stirrups, but an approximate chronology is afforded by a large series from burials at Dolkheim, East Prussia.⁴ The earlier examples are indistinguishable from those found in Scandinavian Viking graves. But whereas the spread of Christianity in Scandinavia involved the disuse of grave-furniture after the eleventh century, in East Prussia paganism survived into the

¹ Rygh, *Norske Oldsager*, types 587-9 and 590.

² e.g. T. J. Arne, *Das Bootgräberfeld von Tuna in Alsike*, pl. iv, fig. 15.

³ Arne, *op. cit.*, pl. xiii, figs. 11-12.

⁴ R. Zschille and R. Forrer, *Die Steigbügel in ihrer Formenentwicklung*, pls. iv-v.

thirteenth century, so that the later types of stirrup can be clearly distinguished from those of the Viking period.

The Knebworth stirrup represents a late stage of this evolution. In the Viking specimens the plate by which the stirrup is attached to the stirrup-leather is a separate feature joined by a short neck to the body of the stirrup.¹ In the later examples it is gradually absorbed, at first by the disappearance of the neck, after which it appears as a mere slot through the top of the stirrup and finally, as here, it disappears altogether. The shape is very similar to that of some of the Dolkheim examples,² and although the pierced foot-plate is an unusual feature, that too can be paralleled from the same region.³

The subsequent evolution of the stirrup can be illustrated from datable specimens and contemporary illustrations. The most common fourteenth-century form, which lasted into the fifteenth century (e.g. from Moorfields, in the Guildhall Museum), is trapezoidal in shape. The attachment for the stirrup-leather is formed by the addition to the body of the stirrup of a transverse bar or a decorated plate, and the junction of the arms and the foot-plate is usually angular. None of these features is represented on the Knebworth stirrup, and, although precise dating is obviously impossible on the available body of evidence, it seems fairly clear that the central date for this type should be the latter part of the thirteenth century.

It remains to add that a drawing of the stirrup has been submitted to Dr. R. Forrer at Strasbourg, who has kindly expressed his agreement with the dating proposed here. The help of Professor J. B. Ward Perkins, F.S.A., in supplying notes on the foreign analogies of the stirrup is gratefully acknowledged.

THE STORAGE-JAR (fig. 3)

This vessel is made of yellow-buff ware tempered with sharp sand, and is fired very hard; it is skilfully wheel-turned and the walls are thin for a vessel of such size. The pot has the following dimensions: height 26 in., rim diameter 10 in., shoulder diameter 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., base diameter 14 in. It is pear-shaped with high rounded shoulder. The mouth is relatively narrow and the rim is strongly made, angular, and almost square in section, with flat top and slight internal beading. The base sags rather deeply but is flattened at the middle, so that the vessel stands fairly steadily; the

¹ Cf. *London and the Vikings* (London Museum Catalogues, no. 1), fig. 17.

² Zschille and Forrer, *op. cit.*, pl. iv, figs. 1-3.

³ A. Schlieben, 'Geschichte der Steigbügel', *Nassauische Annalen*, xxiv (1892), p. 208, pl. II, fig. 91.

base-angle is strengthened by a heavy moulding. The decoration consists of applied strips of clay deeply marked by continuous thumb-impressions; one strip passes round immediately below the neck, and from it a series of fourteen equally spaced strips pass down the body, reaching nearly to the base.

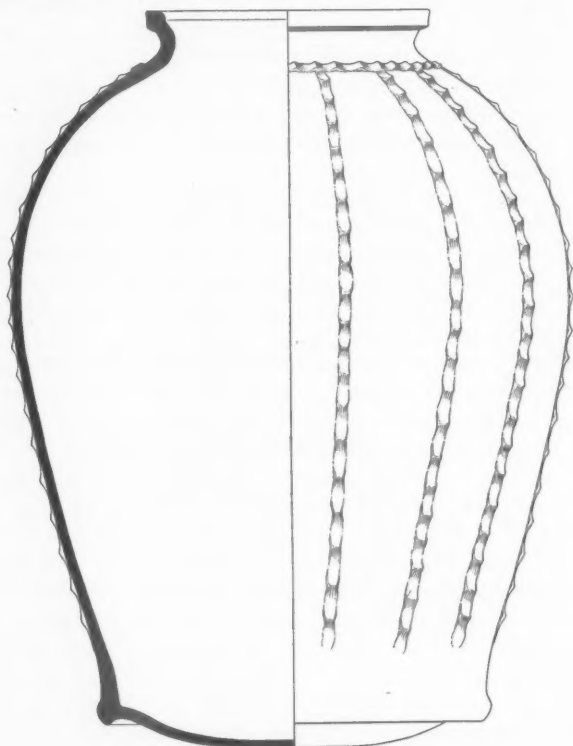


FIG. 3. Storage-jar from Knebworth, Herts. ($\frac{1}{8}$)

In character this enormous vessel is paralleled by many cooking-pots dating from the thirteenth century, and the rim-form is typical of this period.¹ Cooking-pots, however, seldom exceed 12 in. in height or width, and it may be doubted if a vessel of this size would long stand the stresses of being heated over a fire without cracking and collapsing. It is therefore suggested that the Knebworth vessel is a storage-jar, probably for keeping dry

¹ Cf. cooking-pots from Grosmont Castle and White Castle, *Antiq. Journ.*, xv, 326 ff., figs. 4-5, and from Bungay Castle, *Proc. Suffolk Inst. of Arch.*, xxii, 334, figs. 1-9.

foodstuffs, such as grain or flour. Its size, proportions, and narrow mouth are appropriate to this purpose. It may be added that thirteenth-century cooking-pots were usually not decorated, or only in a very restrained manner. In contrast to these, the storage-jars listed and described below are all decorated, some

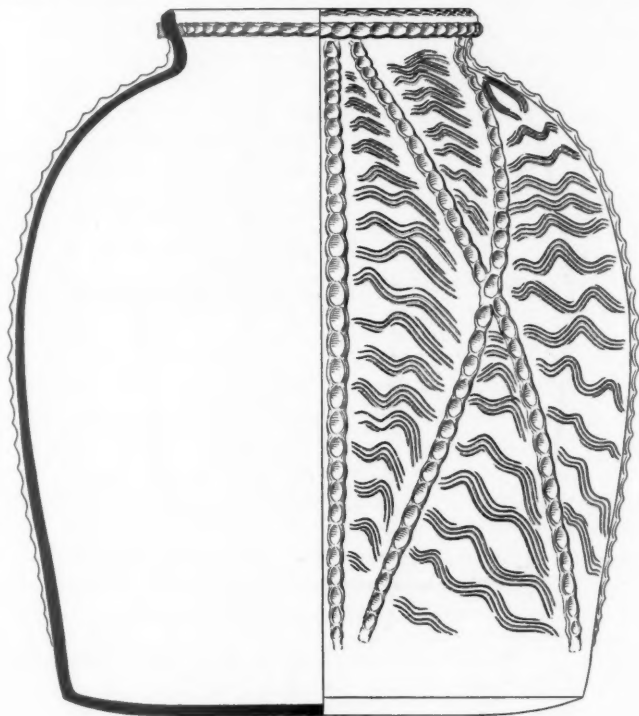


FIG. 4. Storage-jar from Sible Hedingham, Essex ($\frac{1}{3}$)

quite profusely, and the practice is consistent with the more reserved usage for which they were made.

Sible Hedingham, Essex (fig. 4). Storage-jar found with a quantity of broken sherds and wasters, during the excavation of a pottery kiln in 1937, about two miles south of Hedingham Castle. The pottery consists mostly of cooking-pots and jugs, also a few dishes and shallow bowls. The cooking-pot rims are typically, probably late, thirteenth century. I am indebted to Mr. M. R. Hull, curator of the Colchester and Essex Museum, for kind permission to include the vessel here, in advance of full publica-

tion of the site. The jar is of hard, sandy brown ware with brown-grey surface; dimensions, height 25 in., rim diameter $11\frac{1}{4}$ in., shoulder diameter 22 in., base diameter $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. In shape it is more bulging than the Knebworth vessel, with slightly sagging base and plain base-angle. The decoration is the most

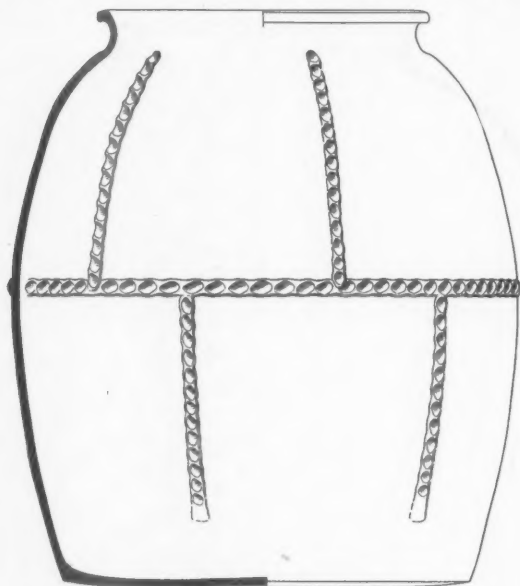


FIG. 5. Storage-jar from Boxley, Kent ($\frac{1}{8}$)

profuse of all the known storage-jars, and covers the available surface. Round the outside and inside of the rim are applied thumb-pressed strips; the body has a series of four vertical panels marked by similar strips, with strips crossing diagonally in each panel. In addition the spaces are filled with combed wavy lines. The bell-mouthed rim and applied strips are well suited to secure a lid or skin cover. The rim-section is exactly matched by another fragment of a storage-jar, similarly decorated outside, found at Rayleigh Castle, Essex,¹ where occupation ceased about A.D. 1250-77.

Boxley, Kent (fig. 5). The only record of this vessel,² now in the Maidstone Museum, states that it was found 'beneath the floor of the nave of Boxley Church during the restoration in 1857'.

¹ *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.*, N.S. xii, 180, pl. G, e, and fig. 7, 1.

² G. Payne, *Catalogue of the Kent Archaeological Society's Collections at Maidstone* (1892), p. 8, no. 13.

Our Fellow Mr. R. F. Jessup writes that there is documentary evidence for a Norman church here, burnt down a few years after A.D. 1130. By A.D. 1363 it was rebuilt, presumably on the same site, but the earliest structures now to be seen are the thirteenth-century nave arcades. There is, therefore, presumptive evidence of a thirteenth-century date for the pot. It is not, of course, an acoustic jar such as are sometimes found in chancels or built into the walls of churches, nor is it a cooking-pot such as the communal vessel from Yaverland Church, Isle of Wight,¹ but like that no doubt was used by the masons in preparing their meals. The pot is made of hard, coarse grey ware containing soft white grit, with light red to grey surface; dimensions, height $20\frac{1}{2}$ in., rim diameter $11\frac{3}{4}$ in., shoulder diameter 18 in., base diameter $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. In shape it resembles the Sible Hedingham jar, and has an angular flanged rim and plain base. The decoration, of the familiar applied thumb-pressed strips, is arranged to give the effect of panels or plates, possibly in imitation of metalwork or sewn leatherwork.

Fawkham, Kent (fig. 6). This pot was found in digging under a farm-house called West Yoke, near Fawkham, in 1935, and was presented by Sir Thomas Hohler to the London Museum. It is of hard, grey sandy ware with smooth grey surface; dimensions, height $20\frac{3}{4}$ in., rim diameter $7\frac{3}{4}$ in., shoulder diameter $18\frac{1}{2}$ in., base diameter $13\frac{3}{4}$ in. In shape it is more contracted above the shoulder than the other storage-jars, and has a heavy sagging profile. The narrow mouth has a slightly flanged rim. The base is sagging, and the base-angle has a prominent collar marked by finger-tip fluting along the flat edge. Thumb-pressing round the base, either as decoration or to steady the pot, is familiar on medieval jugs and not, as yet, dated earlier than the thirteenth century. The decoration consists of nineteen applied thumb-pressed strips, reaching from the neck nearly to the base.

London. The only example of a medieval storage-jar from London appears to be the large fragments of one found in 1931 on the site of nos. 55-61 Moorgate. The ware is coarse and shelly, and the shape is similar to that of the Boxley pot. The body has vertical thumb-pressed strips, and between them are incised wavy lines, as on the Sible Hedingham jar.

Kilburn, Middlesex. Rim fragment, stated by Mr. P. D. R. Williams-Hunt to be from the site of Kilburn Priory. Coarse

¹ *Proc. Isle of Wight Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc.*, ii, 678, fig. 2.

gritty grey ware, rim-section similar to that of the Knebworth pot, and with two thumb-pressed strips round the upper part.

Guildford. In the Guildford Museum is a complete storage-jar, brought to my notice by Mr. E. M. Jope. It is of sandy buff

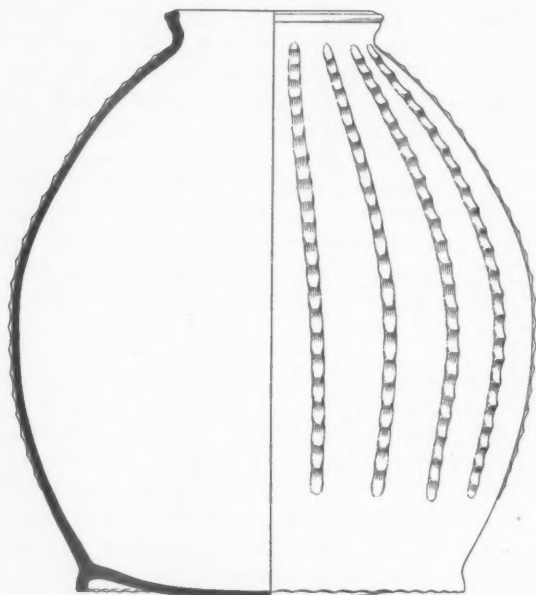


FIG. 6. Storage-jar from Fawkham, Kent ($\frac{1}{8}$)

ware, $22\frac{1}{4}$ in. high and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. shoulder diameter. It is pear-shaped, with broadly flanged rim and narrow, deeply sagging base. The decoration is very similar to that on the Knebworth pot.

Wheathampstead, Herts. Rim sherd from the site of a pottery kiln in Gustard Wood. Sandy grey ware, rim-section like that of the Knebworth pot. Decorated with thumb-pressed strips running vertically from the rim, and incised lines in the spaces between. In the British Museum.

Barton-in-the-Clay, Beds. Base and lower part of a storage-jar of sandy grey ware with buff surface. The base is $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and in form and decoration exactly matches the Knebworth vessel. In the Bedford Modern School Museum.

Soham Fen, Cambs. Incomplete barrel-shaped jar of buff ware. It is elaborately decorated with thumb-pressed strips, arranged vertically on the upper part, then four round the body with zigzag strips between them. A similar strip is on the rim,



FIG. 7. Distribution-map of medieval storage-jars

which has the remains of five handles, and other strips are on the base. In the British Museum.¹

The available evidence points to the latter part of the thirteenth century for these storage-jars, and it is not unlikely that their

¹ *Brit. Mus. Catalogue of English Pottery*, p. 297, S38. Unfortunately the vessel is not available for examination at the time of writing. A second storage-jar in the British Museum (*ibid.* S39) has no locality.

appearance or frequency at this time, apparently only in the south-eastern agricultural counties (fig. 7), reflects the abundance and cheapness of grain,¹ which provides a suitable context for their use in town, castle, and manor.

G. C. D.

¹ Thus Dr. R. A. Pelham: 'the period 1250-1350 was the most prosperous century of medieval agriculture and the one during which the largest quantities of corn were exported' (*Historical Geography of England before 1800*, ed. H. C. Darby, p. 238).

A Medieval Spoon in the Guildhall Museum, London

By J. B. WARD PERKINS, F.S.A.

EARLY medieval spoons are sufficiently rare to make any addition to their number a matter of interest. The specimen illustrated on pl. LXI, *a* and fig. 1 was found in London and is now in the Guildhall Museum, to the authorities of which I am indebted for permission to publish it. Dr. P. Nørland, whose publication of the double spoon from Ribe¹ underlies much of what follows, provided the original of pl. LXII; and Dr. S. Grieg has allowed me to reproduce pl. LXV from his invaluable work, *Middelalderske Byfunde fra Bergen og Oslo* (figs. 52 and 53). I have also to thank Mr. T. D. Kendrick, Mr. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, and Mr. G. C. Dunning for several helpful suggestions.

The spoon, which is of bronze, is broken and only the stump of the bowl remains between the jaws of the dragon in whose mouth it was held. The head, legs, and wings of the dragon form the lower part of the stem, the upper part of which falls into two halves, of octagonal and circular section respectively. The details are unusual; but there can be no doubt that the spoon belongs to the same general group of objects as the well-known silver spoons from Taunton (*Antiq. Journ.* x, 1930, p. 157), Pevensey (*Antiq. Journ.* xii, 1932, p. 73), and Iona (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* lvi, 102-11), and, in a somewhat specialized form, the Coronation spoon. All of these have the same curiously divided stem, and in each case the lower part of the stem ends in an animal's head, which grasps the bowl. These features are too consistent to be accidental; and a recent discovery in Denmark supplies, at any rate, a partial answer to the problems they raise.

The double spoon illustrated on pl. LXII was found, in fragments, with a hoard of over 1,200 coins, most of them English, at Ribe in Denmark. The occasion of the deposit of this hoard was almost certainly the local troubles of A.D. 1247, and the

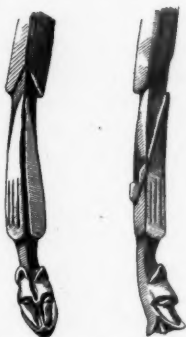


FIG. 1. Medieval spoon-handle in the Guildhall Museum, London (†)

¹ P. Nørland, 'En dobbeltske i sølvfundet fra Ribe Ostermark', *Aarbøger for nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1935, p. 117.

spoon, which is probably also English, seems from the style of the ornament to have been fairly new when it was buried.

On this double spoon from Ribe the bipartite stem is a logical device, which calls for no comment; and it suggests that the same feature on the single spoons may possibly be due to the influence of similar double spoons. Confirmation of this is perhaps to be seen in the small animal's head which appears at the top of the stem on the Taunton and Pevensey spoons and on the Coronation spoon. In its present context this feature has no obvious purpose; but it at once acquires a significance if it can be regarded as a reminiscence of the animal's head which in the prototype grasped a second bowl. The Ribe spoon is perhaps rather later than the majority of the English series, which is usually dated late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries. But similar double spoons, or their equivalents, were undoubtedly in use at an earlier date. The so-called double spoon of silver which was found with a hoard of coins, *c.* A.D. 880-90, at Sevington, Wilts. (details, pl. LXIII; for the complete object see *B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, p. 107, fig. 130), is perhaps rather a combined spoon and fork. This accords better with the shape of the remaining portions (see pl. LXIII, *a*; the shape of the incised ornament shows that the straight lower edge of the recessed central portion is an original feature; the border alone was continued to form two short prongs) and it also provides an explanation for the development of this curious double implement. It is, however, obviously of the same general type as the Ribe double spoon. There does not seem to be any record of any other such objects, but the continuity of so highly specialized a form can hardly be called in question. The absence of intermediate examples is rather a comment on the inadequacy of the surviving material than an indication that they did not exist.

In one respect, therefore, the single spoons seem to be simply an adaptation to ordinary use of the curious double form represented at Sevington and Ribe. There is, however, a complicating factor, the animal's head which grasps the bowl. This is a decorative feature with a long pedigree. It is found, for example, with the characteristic Roman stepped junction of stem and bowl, on two fourth-century spoons from Dorchester (*Antiq. Journ.* ii, 1922, 89-92); and in a barbarized form it can be seen on a late fifth- or early sixth-century spoon from Barham, Kent (*Burlington Magazine*, Nov. 1937, pp. 263-6). Dark Age spoons are far from common; and normally they seem to be of an entirely different type (see *Burlington Magazine*, *loc. cit.*). But animals' heads of a sort do reappear on the Sevington spoon (pl. LXIII, *b*). The form



a. Medieval spoon-handle from London (1)
By kind permission of the Guildhall Museum

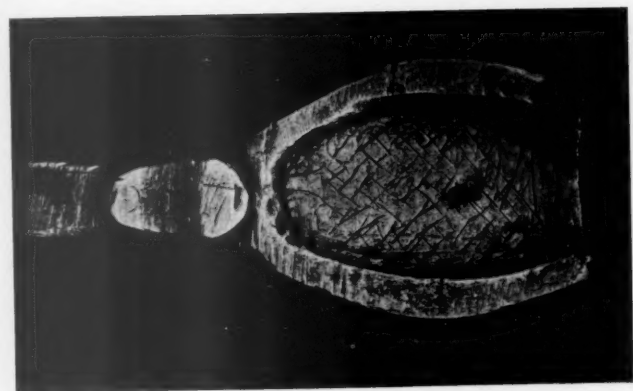


b. Enamelled, silver-gilt, Flemish
spoon, c. 1500 (1)
*By kind permission of the British
Museum*

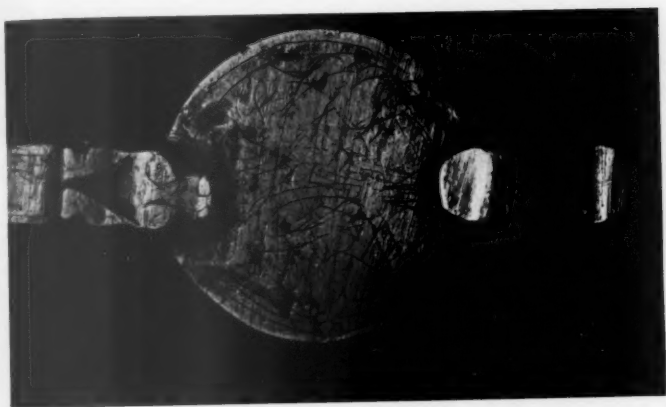


Silver double spoon from Ribe, Denmark ($\frac{1}{2}$)

By kind permission of Copenhagen Museum



a



b

Silver 'double spoon' from Sevington, Wilts.: details (1)

By kind permission of the British Museum



Bone spoons from London (1)

Nos. 1, 2, and 4 by kind permission of the London Museum

is schematic, but it is sufficient to suggest at least the possibility of continuity between the classical spoons and those of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Such continuity is, however, far from proven; and a hint that it may in fact be illusory is provided by the Coronation spoon. Apart from the form of the bowl, which is amply explained by the special nature of its use, this spoon possesses at least one feature unique among the medieval series, namely, the stepped junction of stem and bowl. That is a purely classical device. A spoon from Desborough, Northants (*B.M. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 88, p. 76), can be dated fifth century, but it is an obvious case of retarded survival, and the form finds no place in the ordinary Dark Age series of western Europe. Its reappearance, therefore, upon the Coronation spoon is a matter for some surprise, and it might be taken to suggest the possibility of direct contact with a surviving classical tradition elsewhere. In the absence of any detailed information on the subject of Byzantine spoons, this must remain unsupported conjecture; and although an object such as the Coronation spoon might well be the vehicle for the introduction of exotic elements, it would not in that case be wholly easy to explain its simultaneous use of the multiple stem, which was a purely native device. Obviously the evidence is insufficient to justify conclusions. We can only await the chance of fresh discoveries.

Two further groups of spoons demand brief attention. The four bone spoons illustrated on pl. LXIV all come from London.¹ I know of no other examples, and Dr. Nørlund tells me he knows of none in Scandinavia. There is no external evidence of their date, but from the form of the bowl they should be relatively early in the medieval series. It would be unwise to apply unreservedly to another material a criterion only known to be valid for metal spoons. Nevertheless, the rounded bowls of the majority of the medieval Scandinavian wooden and bone spoons (S. Grieg, *Middelalderske Byfunde fra Bergen og Oslo*, pp. 102-6, figs. 52-8) suggest that the elongated bowl of these spoons is an early feature. How early is another matter. If there is an absolute continuity between the animal's head on the classical metal spoons and on those of the middle ages, then these bone spoons may belong to the twelfth, or even the eleventh century. If not, they are the humble contemporaries of the metal spoons.

A certain number of later medieval spoons are certainly derived

¹ Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are in the London Museum, *London and the Vikings*, *London Museum Catalogue*, p. 50, fig. 28; see also *London Museum Medieval Catalogue* forthcoming. No. 3 is in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries.

from the English metal spoons. These, curiously enough, are practically confined to Scandinavia. The bone spoon from Bergen illustrated in pl. LXV, *a* is an obvious adaptation of the Pevensy spoon to a different medium. Cruder, but still unmistakably related, is a wooden spoon from Oslo (pl. LXV, *b*). There are, however, also silver spoons (Nørlund, *op. cit.*, figs. 4-6), two of which are well dated in the fourteenth century by their occurrence in a hoard deposited at Dune, in Gotland, in A.D. 1361. The elaboration of the finials and the form of the bowls betray their relatively late date, but in other respects they are very similar to the English series. In particular, the lion engraved upon one of the spoons from Dune may be compared with that on the Ribe double-spoon (pl. LXII). There does not seem to be any justification for dating any of the Scandinavian spoons of this group later than the fourteenth century. The form did, however, undoubtedly survive to a later date, for it reappears on a fine enamelled, silver-gilt, Flemish spoon in the British Museum, which, with its elaborate leather case, can hardly be dated much earlier than c. 1500 (pl. LXI, *b*; see also *British Museum Medieval Guide*, p. 227, fig. 146). With this spoon may be compared part of a fifteenth-century silver-gilt fork, also in the British Museum (*Antiq. Journ.* xiii, 1933, 470, fig. 4). This object has been, very misleadingly, compared with a group of English fourteenth-century composite belt-chapes. Of its true character there is, however, no doubt, for behind the animal's head which grasps the prongs the stump of the stem is still clearly visible.

The spoon in the Guildhall Museum belongs to a group which had a long history. Its position within the series is fairly clear. The dragon, which might at first sight be taken to be typologically earlier than the head on the rest of the spoons, must, in fact, be a subsequent elaboration; and this is confirmed by the shape of the stem, the sharp divisions of which have become slurred and dull. It belongs fairly certainly to the thirteenth century, and it is the latest of the British series.



a. Bone spoon from Bergen, Norway (1)

By kind permission of Bergen Museum

b. Wooden spoon from Oslo, Norway (1)

By kind permission of Oslo Museum

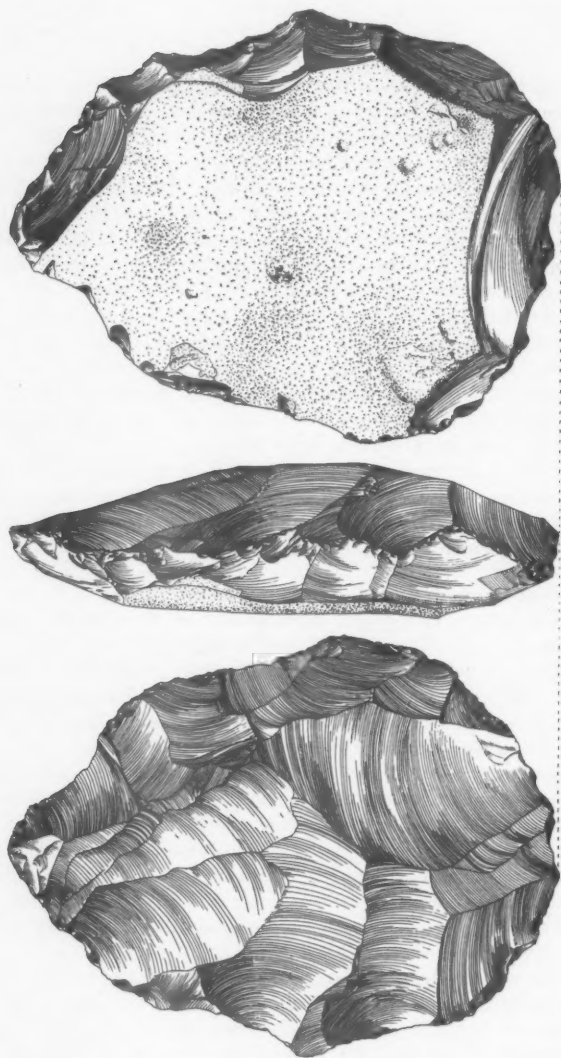
Notes

A remarkable flint core.—In the summer of 1938 a lump of flint (fig., p. 318), weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, was found on the north side of the Stour a little east of Canterbury during mechanical excavating for ballast. It is the property of Mr. R. Grace of Herne Bay and was recognized as a palaeolithic core by our Fellow Dr. Armstrong Bowes. The workings at Riverdale show top-soil with Roman pottery, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; grey clay with Roman foundations, 2 ft., with a Levallois chipping-site at the base; ballast 12 ft. deep, with mammoth-tusk and the core at the base, resting on sand: hence the discovery was about 18 ft. from the surface. Three views are given of the specimen, which is in fairly fresh condition with black and yellow patches on the flaked face, mostly lustrous. The other face has some edge-chipping, but is nearly covered with a light brown crust. Its condition and style of flaking suggest the second period of the Clacton industry, as found in the middle gravel of the 100-ft. terrace at Swanscombe; and as the Clacton and Levallois industries are known to have been in part contemporary in this part of Britain, it is possible to see in this flint an approach to the tortoise-core of Levallois, well exemplified at Northfleet: on that theory the large flake struck off on the right side of the base would be an attempt to produce a typical flake-implement.

Pottery from Barking, Essex.—Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins, F.S.A., communicates the following: The recent development of the Longbridge Estate, Barking, has led to the discovery of a number of Roman pottery vessels and a brooch, which are now in the Eastbury Museum at Barking. Two items seem to be sufficiently unusual to merit publication. For permission to do so and for all the relevant information I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Leftley of Leftley Bros., the owners of the estate.

The Longbridge estate lies to the north-east of Barking in the direction of Becontree. The district is generally flat, but there is a slight rise from the Thames and from Barking Creek up towards the Longbridge Road, which is probably the highest point in the neighbourhood. The larger pot, fig. 1, was found, with portions of another, behind no. 275 Westrow Drive; the smaller one, fig. 2, some 75 ft. away behind no. 281 Westrow Drive. They were found at a depth of 15–18 in. in light mould on top of the natural ballast, but no further details are recorded.

The larger vessel, which is of coarse grey-brown ware, turned on a slow wheel, is remarkable for its unusually elongated form. In other respects it is characteristic of that phase of the Belgic Iron Age of which the type-site is Wheathampstead (see *Soc. Ant. Report, Verulamium*, pl. LI), although it lacks the combed ornament on the body which normally accompanies the stabbing at the shoulder. At the metropolitan site of Verulamium this form of vessel seems to have been virtually obsolete by the time of the Roman conquest. At Welwyn, however, it survived some time longer (*Antiq. Journ.* xviii, 1938, 358–67); and the same conclusion seems to follow from the large pottery series in the Letchworth Museum from the Walls Field



Three views of palaeolithic flint core from Canterbury (4)



FIG. 1. Belgic pot from Barking (†)

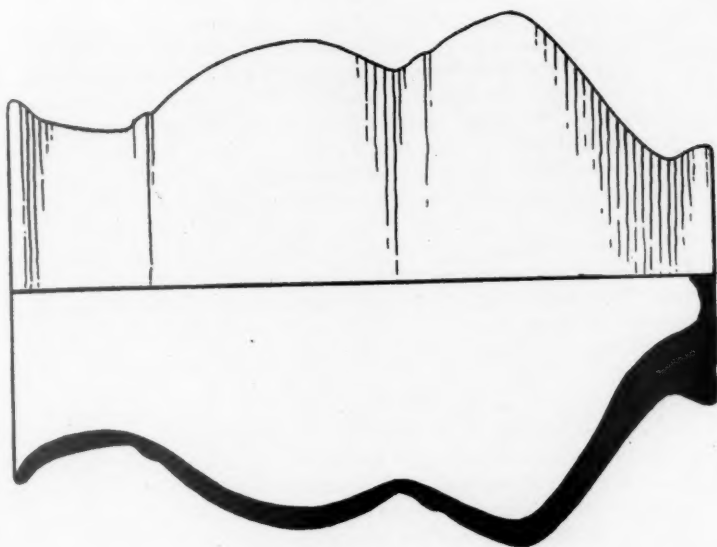


FIG. 2. Romano-British pot from Barking (†)

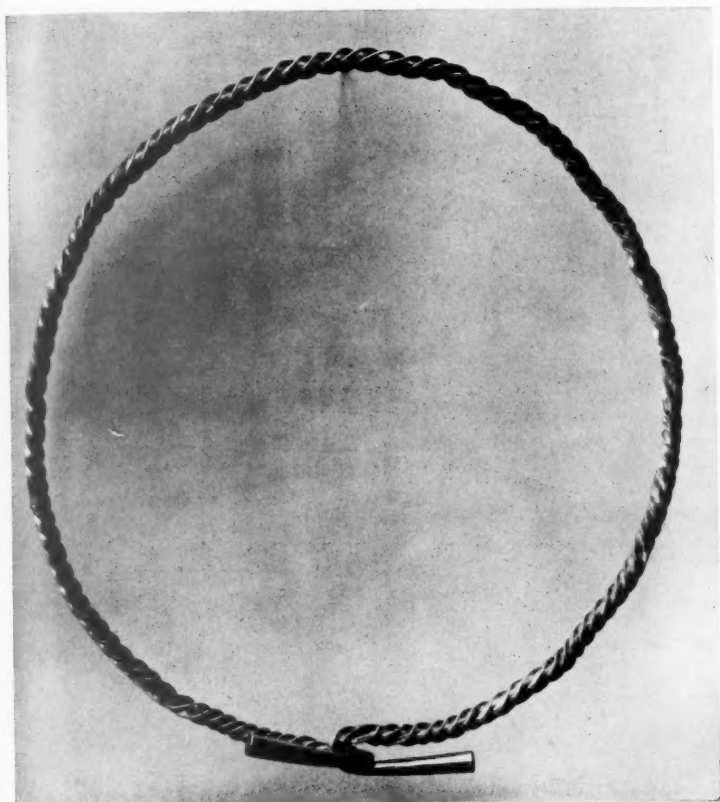
site, Baldock. This particular example is almost certainly of pre-Conquest date, and it seems to be the first instance of the occurrence of this Hertfordshire type on the Essex coast. The pot with which it was found was a plain vessel of roughly the same size, which in its shape and its pitted corky ware closely resembles many of the coarse vessels from Crayford, Kent (e.g. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* iv, 1938, 158, fig. 4, 1).

The smaller pot, fig. 2, is of a fairly hard, light, wheel-turned, grey ware. The surface is much decayed but retains traces of a silvery burnish, and the fabric resembles that of two vessels from the new reservoir at Chingford (*Antiq. Journ.* xviii, 1938, 405, fig. 3, 2 and 3) which seem to belong to the latter part of the first century A.D. The form is decidedly unusual. It might possibly be regarded as a romanized version of the Belgic girth-beaker, but close parallels are lacking. In any case it can probably be assigned to the second half of the first century A.D.

The gold torc from Holywell, Flintshire.—Mr. T. D. Kendrick sends the following: The Duke of Westminster has very generously lent to the British Museum for exhibition in the Prehistoric Room series of Notable Antiquities the magnificent gold torc (pl. LXVI) from Bryn Sion Farm, nr. Holywell, Flintshire, that has been in the collection at Eaton Hall for over 100 years. It is certainly one of the most splendid gold ornaments ever found in Britain, and isolated in a special case in the centre of the gallery it has proved a dominating exhibit, even though it is challenged by a case within a few feet of it that contains the Mold peytral. It is 14 in. in diameter, just over 50 in. in length, and its weight is 26 oz. It is made from a single bar of gold chiselled and beaten out into four flanges, and then spirally twisted. Mr. Hawkes in the Museum label says that the type is characteristic of the Middle Bronze Age in the British Isles, and he gives the date as about 1200 B.C. The home of the type, and of the raw material, he adds, is Ireland, and the torc represents a technique whereby the Irish smiths, despite their ignorance of soldering, were able to emulate the Near Eastern gold ornaments of the period. We have been asked repeatedly what such a torc could have been used for; one answer is that it may have been worn coiled as an armlet, for several of these torcs, as can be seen in the adjacent Gold Ornament case, have been found thus twisted; but another view suggested to us is that it is a votive necklet that perhaps adorned some gigantic idol of the Celts. The torc was found in 1816 and was exhibited to the Society in that year (*Archaeologia*, xviii, 448), but the only illustration that has hitherto been available is a small engraving in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, V, 1849–50, 1, p. 333. These and other published references to the torc are collated in *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, lxxxiii (1928), pp. 218–19.

Double-looped palstaves in Britain.—Prof. V. Gordon Childe, Vice-President, sends the following note: The significance of the double-looped palstaves found in Britain was first emphasized by O. G. S. Crawford in our *Proceedings* for 1912,¹ and the map he then presented has been reproduced

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiv, 43–9.



Gold torc from Holywell, Flintshire

by Sir Cyril Fox in his *Personality of Britain*. In 1937 St. George Gray¹ added another example from this island, but in so doing repeated the statement of the British Museum *Guide to Antiquities of the Bronze Age*² that 'the home of the double-looped palstave is uncertain'. But in the interval continental discoveries have tended to substantiate the truth of R. A. Smith's³ statement in 1919 that 'the palstave with two loops is pre-eminently an Iberian type'. Specimens have indeed turned up subsequently in two Sardinian hoards, but a little-known paper by Angel del Castillo Lopez⁴ published in 1927 has really established the north-west corner of the Iberian peninsula as the principal centre for the production of these implements. As his paper is inaccessible in the British Isles, it seems worth while to recapitulate here the new evidence. A distribution map based thereon not only reveals the centre of dispersion graphically but leaves little doubt that the British specimens are the result of direct overseas trade with the Peninsula.

The map here shown (fig. 1) makes no pretence to being either complete or exact. For the Iberian Peninsula it is based on Castillo Lopez's data. He has actually plotted only the Portuguese and west Spanish examples; and these are too numerous to be shown individually on a map of this scale. In the Belem Museum alone I noted 23 specimens from between Douro and Minho. For the rest of Spain he mentions 12 from the Asturias, 7 from Leon, 6 from Burgos, 5 from Palencia, 'several' from Estremadura, 2 each from Cordoba and Granada, 1 each from Carceres, Toledo, and Murcia. The dots here shown, though not denoting actual find spots, suffice to represent graphically the thinning out of the distribution to the south and east, indicated by the foregoing statistics. The Sardinian ones complete the picture eastwards. They come from the great founders' hoard of Monte sa'Idda (Decimopozzu)⁵ and the smaller hoard of Monte Arrubbiu (Sarrok).⁶ Mr. G. C. Dunning has kindly drawn my attention to specimens from the Paris basin,⁷ from eastern Flanders,⁸ and from Oldenburg.⁹ The dots representing these finds link up with the general distribution; a double-looped palstave in Göteborg's Museum was stated in the catalogue to have been found by L. Täkern, Svanhals, Östergötland.¹⁰

The chronology of the Bronze Age in Iberia is far too obscure for the date of the palstaves there to be directly determinable. The Sardinian evidence gives little help. The hoard of Monte sa'Idda contained all sorts of types from flat-celts and rhomboid daggers that look 'Early Bronze Age' to socketed celts, carp's tongue swords, and bridle-bits of Villanovan type.

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* xvii, 63-8.

² B.M. *Bronze Age Guide*, 1920, 155.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxxi, 158.

⁴ *Publicaciones de la Facultad de Filosofia y Letras, Universidad de Santiago*, ii, 1927=*Bol. R. Acad. Gallega*, 1927.

⁵ *Monumenti Antichi*, xxvii, 14 ff.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *L'Anthr.* xvi (1905), 167 Seine at Vallée au Bac.

⁸ Deynze, *Musées du Cinquantenaire*.

⁹ *Z.F.E.*, xxxvii (1905), 796 (Wildeshausen).

¹⁰ I have to thank Dr. N. Niklassen for the details; the palstave is, he tells me, published by A. Nordén, *Östergötlands Bronsålder* (1925), 18—a book not available to me.

Some of the socketed celts have two loops, and this type also occurs in the Iberian Peninsula¹ and was manufactured in Britain. These, too, must be regarded as interrelated, though perhaps only in the sense that socketed celts

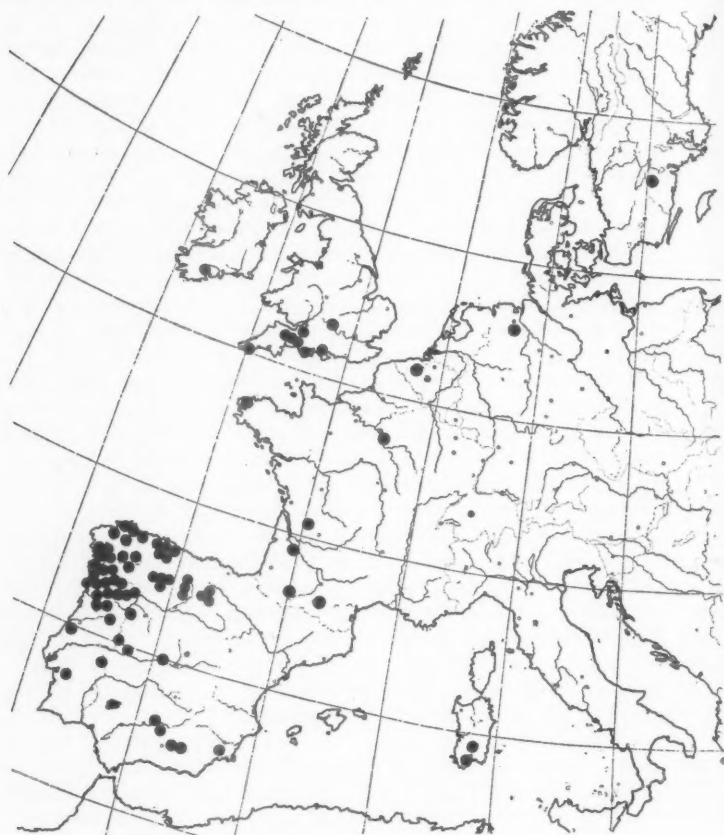


FIG. 1. Double-looped palstaves in western Europe

were coming into fashion while double-looped palstaves were still current and were given an extra ear in imitation of these.

The Monte sa'Idda hoard contained also a 'double-looped flat celt'. Though typologically prior to the palstaves, like the 'double-looped flanged axe' from Bryn Crûg, Carnarvon,² it is not necessarily earlier than they. Its form does, however, graphically suggest the part played by the trunnion celt in the formation of the double-looped series. The distribution of this

¹ In Belem Museum I noted three specimens from between Douro and Minho.

² Wheeler, *Prehistoric and Roman Wales*, p. 145, fig. 48.

type as sketched by Hemp¹ in western Europe approximates to that of our double-looped palstaves, but it extends much farther east and probably over a wider range in time—a typical specimen from a L.H. III house at Asine² was published last year. It may be that the double-looped socketed axes of Siberia³ can be explained through reactions from the trunnion celt without reference to the western palstaves. These in turn should perhaps be regarded

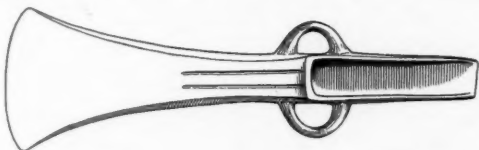


FIG. 2. Double-looped palstave from Deynze, East Flanders ($\frac{1}{3}$)
(drawn by G. C. Dunning, F.S.A.)

as due to 'crossing' between east Mediterranean trunnion celts and British palstaves in the north-west corner of the Iberian Peninsula.⁴

But the purpose of this note was not to explain the genesis of the two-looped palstave. The map shows clearly enough how the type was diffused by direct overseas trade from the Peninsula. At whatever point in the Bronze Age this diffusion began or ended, its reality is worth illustrating again by this striking example.

Saxon Pottery from Walton-on-Thames, Wotton, and Farnham, Surrey.—Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., sends the following note: 'The bowl illustrated in fig. 1 was found at 'Anzac Mount', near Walton-on-Thames,⁵ and is now in the British Museum (B.M. 1928, 2-11) where, as an 'Iron Age vessel of Hallstatt type', it has been on exhibition since 1928. A re-examination of this bowl makes it appear certain that, in reality, it is a Pagan Saxon product and should be dated sixth or seventh century A.D. Were it not for the scratched ornamentation on its outer surface, this vessel would differ in no essentials from the many similar examples from pagan cemetery sites (e.g. Ewell, *Surrey Arch. Coll.* xliii, p. 26, fig. 8, or Guildown, *S.A.C.* xxxix, pl. xvii 2). Formed of brown, smooth-surfaced ware, but of irregular texture, it has a slightly flattened area in the centre of the base. It is hand made. The decoration, consisting of very irregular bands of chevrons, has been scratched on the vessel after it was made.

¹ *Antiq. Journ.* v, 51 f.

² Frödin and Persson, *Asine—the Swedish Excavations 1922-30*, Stockholm, 1938, 311.

³ Ebert's *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, xii, 70; Merhardt, *Bronzezeit am Jenissei*, *passim*.

⁴ In addition to a considerable number of normal single-looped palstaves from Portugal the Belem Museum possesses several 'half palstaves'—apparently cast in one half of a two-piece mould, the other half of which was missing so that the upper face of the casting has been left flat like either face of a flat axe! Miss L. Chitty describes similar single-faced palstaves from Ireland in *P.P.S.* ii (1936), 236.

⁵ *The Archaeology of Surrey*, by D. C. Whimster, p. 94 and fig. 19.

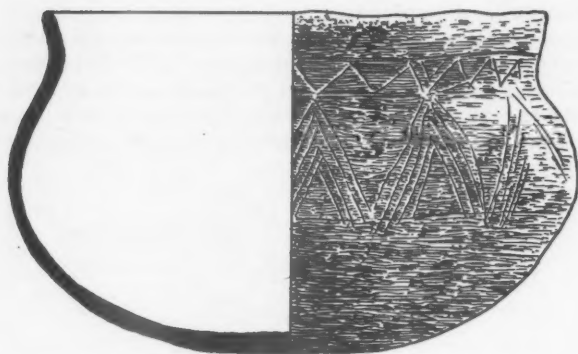


FIG. 1. Saxon bowl from Walton-on-Thames ($\frac{1}{2}$)



FIG. 2. Saxon sherd from Farnham, Surrey ($\frac{1}{2}$)

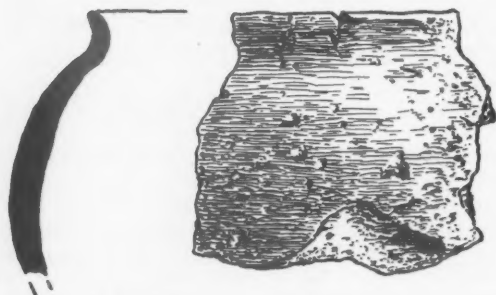
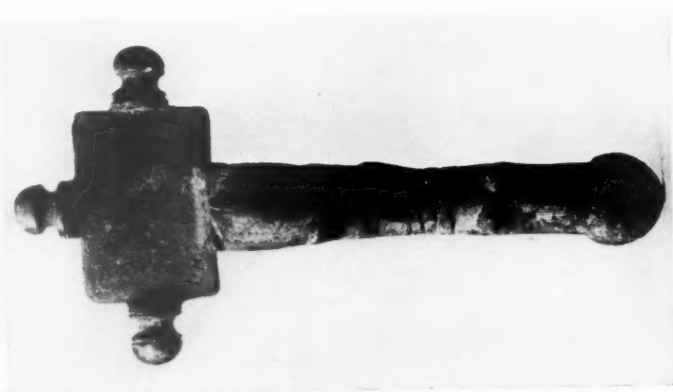
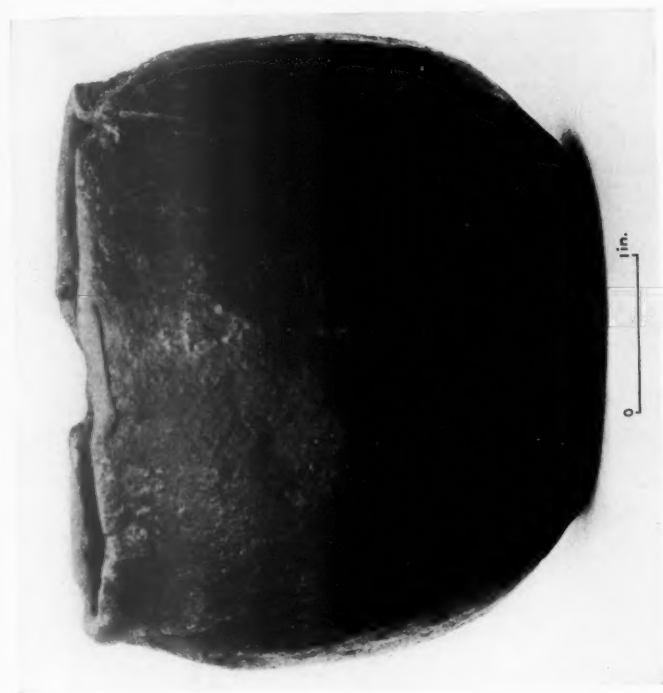


FIG. 3. Saxon sherd from Wotton, Surrey ($\frac{1}{2}$)



Anglo-Saxon brooch and pot found near Brixworth, Northants.

As a parallel to the use of this type of ornament as decoration on a Saxon pot, fig. 2 illustrates a fragment of pottery which, together with a typical Saxon loom-weight of ring form, was found at Farnham (at an unspecified site) approximately twenty-five years ago (information supplied by Mr. C. E. Borelli). The main difference lies in the fact that the Farnham example was decorated while the clay was still soft, thus producing a much neater line. It also differed as regards the form, which was that of a small shouldered pot with insloping neck, a shape which agrees with the greater number of the decorated Saxon wares found in this country.

The other fragment figured (fig. 3) is also in the British Museum, having been presented with the remainder of the material (Roman cinerary urns) from the site excavated by Dr. Hooper, F.S.A., close to Deerleap Wood, near Wotton, in 1926 (*S.A.C.* xxxvii, pt. ii).

On examination it proves to be part of a vessel that is identical, both as regards its ware and its form (as far as this is preserved), with the pottery¹ found in a Saxon hut at Farnham, Surrey. The latter was associated with various objects (several loom-weights, an iron knife, a glass bead, and a bronze clasp) all of undoubted early Saxon date. The Wotton fragment is of smooth but uneven brown ware, darker on the inner surface, and with a rough, upturned rim. The type of vessel is well represented in one found at Ewell (*London and the Saxons*, by R. E. M. Wheeler, p. 134, fig. 17), being of a globular form with slightly flattened base.

To judge from the above examples, it seems probable that much of the pottery of supposedly Early Iron Age date in collections throughout the country might, on closer examination, prove to include some pieces that should be assigned to the Saxon period.

Anglo-Saxon brooch and pot from Brixworth, Northants.—Mr. R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford communicates the following:—The Anglo-Saxon brooch and pot illustrated in pl. LXVII were found near Brixworth, Northants, before the War, but no evidence has survived to show that they belonged to one grave group or were in any way associated. They are now the property of Mr. W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A., who has kindly consented to their publication. The bronze cruciform brooch, 5 in. long, belongs to Åberg's Group II, the features of which are described as 'half-round knobs, foot without lappets, animal head with half-round nostrils, free or grown together below' (Åberg, *Anglo-Saxons in England*, 1926, p. 36); and this group, Åberg considers, is to be dated in the half-century A.D. 500–50. At the back of the brooch the catch-plate projects for half an inch and is broken off at the point where the curve-back begins, and the knob at the head of the brooch has a small depression. Between the eyes and the nostrils of the animal's head at the foot of the brooch are on either side a pair of incised lines, not clearly shown in the photograph, which slope from the edges inwards and downwards in a chevron. The pot or cup, hand-made and $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. in height, is of light reddish-brown clay. The surface is lumpy and uneven, dull-brown in colour, and carries a low burnish. The clay is hard and coherent, almost

¹ This is figured and described in a forthcoming volume of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* dealing exclusively with the Prehistory of the Farnham district.

waxy in texture, and the base is really of a rounded form but slightly flattened underneath. The shape is common enough, with minor variations, in the Anglian region. There are parallels in the collections of the British Museum from the cemetery at Sleaford, Lincs., notably that numbered 83,4-1,615, which is a rather larger pot, but identical in shape and base-form, and with the same uneven and entirely plain and undeveloped rim. Other British Museum vessels from Sleaford (83,4-1,618,622,624), are likewise particularly close parallels, and there is also another (91,3-19,14) from the cemetery at Barton Seagrave, Northants, which resembles the cup from the neighbouring Brixworth site in fabric as well as in form.

A Thirteenth-century Processional Cross.—Dr. Philip Nelson, F.S.A., sends the following note: The processional cross, the subject of this note, is of gilded copper, and dates from c. 1270 (pl. LXVIII). It measures with its socket $22\frac{3}{8}$ in. in height, the cross with its tang being $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height and $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the transom, whilst the socket is $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height and its lobed knop is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter. To the front of the cross, whose limbs have pounced borders and elaborate foliate ends, is attached the embossed figure of Christ, above whose nimbed head was placed a diagonal inscribed label, now missing. Our Lord is represented as dead, His head, on which is a kingly crown, falling on His right shoulder. The muscles are well defined and His legs are crossed, the feet being attached to the cross by a single nail. The loin-cloth falls from the right hip to below His left knee. To each limb of the cross was formerly affixed a rock-crystal, in a box-setting, of which one only now remains. At the ends of the cross are the following nimbed demi-figures delicately engraved: above, emerging from a cloud, is a wingless angel, who holds a crown, to the left is the Blessed Virgin, below is St. Peter, who holds a key, and to the right is St. John the Divine, each of whom is between two quatrefoils, on a pounced background. All except the Blessed Virgin hold closed books.

The reverse of the cross is engraved with flowing scrolls of foliate ornament, doubtless inspired by such filigree-work as appears on the earlier and more elaborate reliquary crosses. At the central point, in place of the Agnus Dei, is engraved within a double circle a charming three-quarter-length figure of our Lord, represented as a youth. He holds in His left hand a closed book and bestows His blessing with His right; He emerges from a cloud between two quatrefoils. The background of this, and of the terminal subjects on both sides of the cross, is pounced. At each end of the cross is engraved a nimbed evangelistic emblem, which emblems are arranged as follows: above is the eagle of St. John, to the left is a wingless lion for St. Mark, below is the winged angel of St. Matthew, and to the right is a wingless ox for St. Luke, the second and the last facing towards the central figure. All these hold closed books, the Gospels, save the eagle, which holds an inscribed scroll and has a quatrefoil above its head, whilst the lion and the ox are placed between two quatrefoils. We should have expected the scroll supported by the eagle to have been engraved with the opening words of St. John's Gospel, **IN PRINCIPIO ERAT**; such, however, is not the case. Careful inspection reveals, reading retrograde and in reverse,



Back



Front

Thirteenth-century copper-gilt processional cross

Α Μ ΒΥΑ, the space between Α Μ being filled by the eagle's right foot. This is clearly the angelic Salutation, ΑΥΕ ΜΑΡΙΑ, and it would appear probable that the engraver had a peculiar devotion for the Blessed Virgin, whose cult had already risen to great prominence (fig. 1).

The knop of the socket has six lobes, enriched with engraved pearls, the depressions between being pounced.



FIG. 1. Eagle on arm of processional cross

This cross clearly belongs to the period transitional between the early type, when our Lord's feet were separately nailed and He wore a kingly crown, and the later type, with crossed legs and superimposed feet and as wearing the crown of thorns.

As regards the provenance of this cross, a very similar cross, in the Church of La Chapelle-aux-Plats, Corrèze, France, is illustrated in Rupin, *L'Œuvre de Limoges*, figs. 346, 347, as being of Limousin origin. It may, however, be argued that the cross before us was the product of some craftsman working in the vicinity of Burgos, in northern Spain.

Bronze figure of the Virgin and Child.—Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., sends the following: The small bronze figure of the Virgin and Child illustrated in the accompanying figure is the property of Mrs. R. L. Barclay of Higham, Bury St. Edmunds, who has very kindly given me permission to publish it. It is a simple casting with a hollowed back and is 2½ in. in height, and it was found in or near Cavenham, near Bury St. Edmunds. This bronze, which

I judge to be thirteenth-century work, very closely resembles a piece in the British Museum that was found in Lincoln and is part of the Trollope Collection. The two bronzes do not, I think, come from the same mould; but they are so closely alike that one must unhesitatingly attribute them to the same industry, and it will be interesting therefore to learn if other examples of these medieval and presumably Anglian bronzes are known.

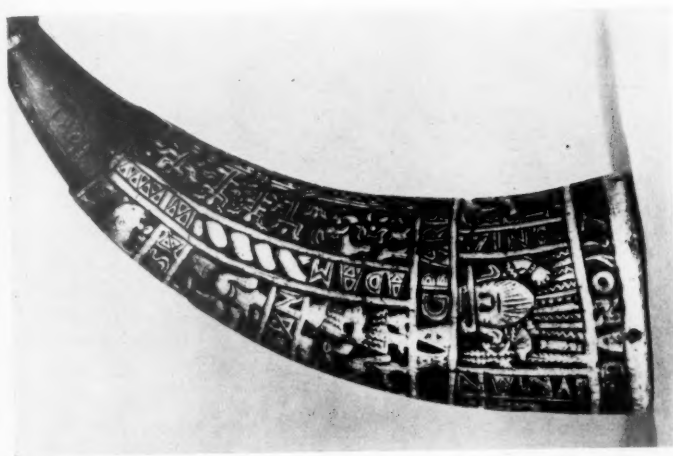


Bronze figure of the Virgin (§)

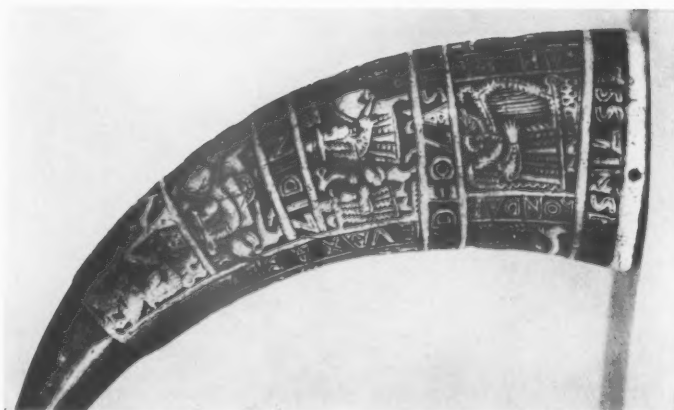
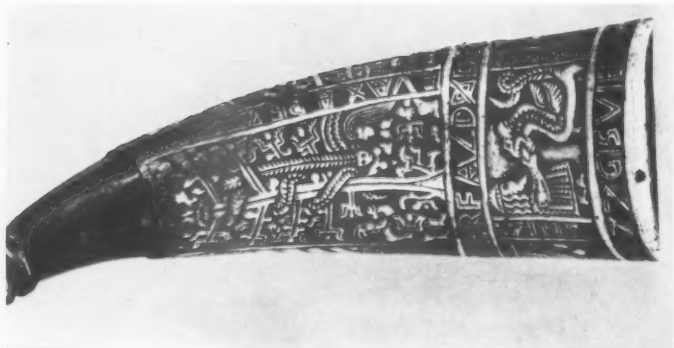
A Norwegian Powder-horn.—The powder-horn illustrated in pls. LXIX, LXX was exhibited by our Fellow Mr. G. D. Hornblower at the evening meeting of 2nd March. It bears the date 1677 in the inscription round the rim, with the name of the maker, Gisviens Nillson, and the addition of the phrase 'own hand' (EGENHAND) which seems to indicate that he was a master-craftsman proud to sign his work. Its length along the outer curve is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The decoration is of a type that appears to have been popular in the latter part of the seventeenth century: several examples of it are to be seen carved on similar horns belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and published in its *Proceedings* for 1887-8, pp. 157-62 and 320-31—a reference for which I am indebted to Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A. The illustrations are derived from the Old Testament—with the Apocrypha—the Epic of Charlemagne, sagas, and ballads about Scandinavian or Teutonic heroes of old, and the story of Jason which had been made popular by the institution of the Order of the Golden Fleece in the fifteenth century; of all these horns only one carries scenes from the New Testament, though they are common in German examples.

The figures illustrated here are as follows: in the centre the Temptation scene of Adam and Eve, very usual on these horns; their names are inscribed, as is that of Abel (with the final letter omitted—a not unusual feature), but the scene in the top register which seems to represent him is rather hard to interpret, the more so for being somewhat worn; he appears to be holding an upraised knife, perhaps for sacrifice, while on the other side of the tree confronting him is a lively dog, perhaps the watch-dog that always attended shepherds in past times. The lowest register depicts other Biblical personages, David (KONDAF) with his customary harp, Daniel feeding the Dragon with the fatal cake which was to burst its entrails asunder (from *Bel and the Dragon*), and Samson taking a cup of wine from Delilah (DALUA). All these figures were favourite objects of representation on the horns—Delilah is



A Norwegian powder-horn



A Norwegian powder-horn

commonly shown holding behind her a pair of scissors. The same register also displays BURMAN, a favourite hero from the Charlemagne cycle. The top register includes, besides the scene of Abel, the figure of a bear with the name BRNE which may have been a punning allusion to the famous knight Dietrich of Berne (that is, of Verona). The second register shows two knights, named HONDA and JASØN (final N omitted), while the third contains two others threatened by foot-warriors who brandish an axe and short sword respectively; below them, encircling the horn, is the descriptive label: 'Hagbar fell; Olaf Strangssøn died' (HAGBARFALDDE-OLASTRANGSSØN). The inscription above the doomed knights reads LIDIND ERONSØN, probably the owner's name.

The style of the decoration, as in the other horns referred to, is remarkable, showing little, if any, traces of Renaissance influence, while it resembles the Oriental in its avoidance of empty spaces in the backgrounds. The dresses, too, seem to show some Byzantine or Oriental influence, while the lofty crests of the horses are reminiscent of the old north European art which was influenced by the Russo-Scythic 'animal style', and is indeed still traceable in modern folk-carvings of Norway. A distinct geometricity is also to be noted. The whole may perhaps be reckoned as a developed survival from a popular kind of earlier Scandinavian work such as is seen in fonts, with a probable touch of German influence.

With regard to the subjects, the later survival of the literature of chivalry in popular work, nourished by books and ballads, is interesting; England has parallels in its chap-books, even Caxton's *Destruction of Troy* survived till 1708; the eleventh edition, printed on London Bridge in 1684, was in black letter and unchanged in wording. Italy can show a really astonishing parallel in a *Guide for Pilgrims to the Holy Land*, by a Franciscan monk, which was reprinted in Naples in 1760, under ecclesiastical licence, although it must have been first issued earlier than 1489, since Cyprus is reported as still under the rule of a king and not of Venice; further, it is illustrated with many woodcuts from Breydenbach and similar sources which the publisher must have been at some pains to collect; it is full of detail quite useless to the contemporary pilgrim, but of great interest to-day.

Hand-axe from Holywell, St. Ives, Hunts.—Dr. Garrood, Local Secretary, reports that the flint here illustrated was found by Major Broackes of The Friars, Holywell, when digging in a corner of his garden. It lay about 15 in. from the surface in gravel which forms the limiting bank of the Ouse flood-plain, being only a few feet above and distant from it.

The implement has an ochreous patina except towards the point on one



Hand-axe from St. Ives (1)

face, where it is blue-white with yellow spots. The edges are somewhat abraded, and there is a patch of crust on the butt. The primary flaking is but little rolled, and the secondary flaking is resolved. The length is 5.5 in. (14.5 cm.), maximum breadth 3.5 in. (9 cm.), and thickness 1.7 in. (4 cm.). One edge shows an incomplete S curve, and one surface is more convex than the other; the narrow end is pointed and both edges are sharp; the butt is not sharp. It is similar in type to one from Mr. Allen's pit at Hartford (*Antiq. Journ.*, July 1933), which is considered to be of late St. Acheul or Le Moustier date.

Excavations at Waltham Abbey, Essex.—Mr. John Charlton writes: Excavations were carried out by the writer last summer on the site of the destroyed portion of Waltham Abbey, funds being provided by the Trustees of Waltham Abbey Gardens. The chief feature of the work was the discovery, about 150 feet east of the present parish church, of the foundations of a tower with aisled transepts and an aisled presbytery about 100 feet in length and having a square end. From this evidence it would appear probable that when in 1177 Henry II substituted Augustinian canons for the secular canons of Harold's foundation he began to rebuild the priory (as it then was) on a truly royal scale, adding a new eastern arm, crossing, and nave to the existing building, of which apparently only the chancel was demolished. When completed (which was probably not till 1242, when a service of rededication was performed in the presence of a distinguished assembly) the building must have presented a remarkable appearance, having two 'central' towers, both with transepts and joined together by a nave some 130 feet long. Two other features may also be noted: first the square east end, built apparently in 1177, is a particularly early example of its type; second, the total length of 'high roof' of the finished building was some 400 feet. In view of the interest of the new discoveries, the Commissioners of H.M. Office of Works, who are guardians of part of the Abbey buildings, have agreed to take charge of the site of the excavations, and it is hoped that ultimately the whole area may be uncovered and laid out in the usual way. Meanwhile Mr. R. S. Simms and the writer propose this year to conduct a small excavation in the churchyard to the east of the existing church, in the hope of encountering some trace of the east end of the church built by Harold.

Reviews

Danmarks Oldtid i Stenalderen. Av JOHANNES BRØNSTED. 12½ × 8½. Pp. 375. Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, 1938. 42 kr.

This handsomely produced and superbly illustrated account of Denmark's Stone Age antiquities is a noble monument, not only to its author's erudition and literary genius, but also to the enlightened patriotism of the Danish people who will buy the book. Would that Britain's antiquities, could they find as competent an exponent, had any chance of publication on such a worthy scale. The book is frankly written for the general public in simple language, the beauty of which even a foreigner can appreciate. But with its 268 happily chosen and admirably reproduced illustrations, numerous distribution maps, and 40 pages of notes, devoted to authorities, technical details, and lists of finds, it gives all that the expert can require. A copy is an essential requisite in every archaeological library. For owing to her extraordinary wealth in prehistoric relics and monuments, to the genius of those who have studied them, and to the multiple currents that converged upon her shores, Denmark notoriously occupies a key position in European prehistory.

It is of course true that the main outlines of Danish prehistory are already familiar in Britain thanks to the books of Clark and Nordmann. Brøndsted infuses fresh life into that familiar picture and fills in its details with an unprecedented wealth of illustration and fullness of documentation. But the book does much more than fill in an already familiar outline. It is full of new and often disconcerting facts and deductions. Without devoting further space to praise of Brøndsted's presentation of the established truths—for we could hardly hope to do justice to its excellences—let us confine our subsequent remarks to some outstanding innovations and a few critical questions.

The thesis of a multiple transgression of the Littorina Sea, first enunciated to archaeologists by Rydbeck of Lund, is now accepted as a fact, established by geological and botanical observations cited here; in fact the latest transgression falls well within the limits of the New Stone Age. As a result the dwelling-place on Brabrand Sø, hitherto regarded as an early site of the mesolithic Ertebølle culture, is transferred to the Dolmen period. Indeed, throughout the first half of the New Stone Age at least, two contrasted economies, two distinct populations, are recognizable in Denmark as in Scandinavia. Side by side with the new agricultural communities, best known by their megalithic tombs, Brøndsted describes hunters and fishers, preserving the old mesolithic traditions of Ertebølle and Gudenaa. This persistence has a very direct bearing on British archaeology and will help to make intelligible the Baltic connexions of our Peterborough culture.

But the New Stone Age does not begin with the Dolmens, according to Brøndsted. Before them he proposes in effect to reinstate Montelius' period I and assigns five centuries to it in his chronological table. To fill this

substantial period he offers the scattered celts with pointed butts, a few bog finds, seven corded beakers, and one single grave (at Virring, Jutland). The corded beakers bear imprints of *Einkorn*, emmer, and six-rowed barley, so that their makers are revealed as farmers. The cord ornament shows that the rudiments of agriculture reached Denmark from the east, not from the west (Rosenberg's thesis is accepted, but only with important reservations). Now Rydbeck (*Meddelanden från Lunds Universitets Historiska Museum*, 1937-8) has rather pertinently criticized this high dating of the Danish corded-beakers, as of the comparable corded-ware cultures in Sweden. The beakers are indeed so like the taller vessels from the Separate Graves (dated in the middle of Montelius III) that the separation of the two groups by an interval of some 500 years inevitably provokes doubts. These doubts are not assuaged when we note that of the seven beakers two come from Bornholm, where there are no early dolmens nor contemporary earth-graves.

For Montelius II Brøndsted gives the first adequately documented account of the dolmens and their furniture, accompanied by measurements and distribution maps. In the list on p. 345 he enumerates 'the oldest Danish dolmens'—only fifty-seven in all. On p. 198 he writes, dealing with the early passage-grave period, 'a very large part, perhaps the major part, of the land's hundreds of dolmens were built at this time'. Those students of megalithic typology who wish to suppress the dolmen as a precursor of the passage grave will find encouragement in these figures. On the origin of the dolmen Brøndsted writes: 'It was the idea of the stone grave that wandered; from people to people, from land to land, religious currents were propagated by cultural borrowings.' In addition to the 'early dolmens' he can now list (with measurements) no less than twenty-five contemporary earth-graves. He refuses to regard these as precursors of the Jutland Separate Graves in accordance with Åberg's recent proposal. But he notes that some are long and narrow as if to accommodate extended skeletons; others, like the earlier grave at Virring, short and wide, designed for a contracted body. The former may belong to the old Ertebølle population, the short, wide graves may be those proper 'to the new agricultural folk'. To the dolmen period are assigned, as usual, the polygonal battle-axes, an attribution recently challenged by Rydbeck. Brøndsted gives the evidence—finds from two dolmen-chambers in Jutland; one 'admittedly belongs to the end of the period'.

The treatment of the Separate Graves, beginning in Jutland during Montelius III, is original both for its wealth of new detail and by the rôle ultimately assigned to the people they represent. They denote an invasion by a new folk. In the earliest, Bottom Graves, of Jutland the corpses were interred contracted, as two fine photographs on p. 218 now demonstrate. In the later, Ground Graves, an extended attitude is attested in several cases. In addition to the specifically Jutland battle-axes, so familiar from Sophus Müller's constantly repeated illustrations, Brøndsted illustrates and plots the distribution of axes of the Pan-European type which are also found in some Bottom Graves. He recognizes them as the starting point of the local evolution and as derived from metal models. Since evidence for the domestication of the horse is only forthcoming from and after the time of the Separate

Graves' emergence, Brøndsted is inclined to accept Rydbeck's suggestion that equitation provides an explanation of the rapid spread of battle-axe cultures throughout Europe. As to their origin our author is advisedly non-committal. Judging by a find from the succeeding period, a small rectangular house, 5 m. \times 4.3 m., may be taken as representing the invaders' dwellings. A barley impression on a beaker shows that they practised some agriculture.

In the sequel the first invaders seem to have been reinforced by infiltrations, both from the Lower Oder and from Schleswig-Holstein, and the islands too were eventually occupied. The new types of beaker from Holstein and the Islands, figs. 225 and 229, inevitably recall some AC beakers from Britain. And burial forms too changed. The Oder contingent introduced the short cist. In North Jutland larger cists were built by battle-axe folk as collective tombs, perhaps in imitation of the later dolmens of their megalithic predecessors. Even on the Islands Brøndsted regards the classical Long Stone Cists as creations of the new battle-axe folk, under influences from central Germany, rather than as the final products of the autochthonous evolution of the megalithic tombs. Little, indeed, is left of the old evolutionary typology!

In the last phase Brøndsted recalls that we have no longer to deal with only two populations in Denmark but with four or five (survivors of Ertebølle and Gudenaa, megalith-builders, the battle-axe folk of Jutland, and perhaps contingents from the Oder and from Holstein). The usual statement that Montelius IV witnessed the fusion of megalith-builders and battle-axe folk is at least inadequate. In truth the megalith-builders as a people disappear from the archaeological record, as the Gudenaa folk had already disappeared before the battle-axe invaders. Their settlements are deserted; their tombs are used by the new war-lords, but the old tradition of megalith-building is at an end; their cult of the axe as tool gives place to a cult of the weapon; their old maritime connexions with Ireland and Britain tend to give place to land trade with central Europe (Brøndsted describes the Irish lunulae and halberds in dealing with the 'later passage-grave period', the Aunjetitz imports first in the succeeding dagger period). In so far as the megalith-builders survive, it is not as partners in a new union, but as a lower class subject to battle-axe lords.

In conclusion, considering the ignorance of English literature displayed by some of our foreign colleagues, we should gratefully note that Brøndsted has made full use of the relevant works published in English. The volume just reviewed is the first of three. We shall anxiously await the publication of vol. ii. It will contain a large-scale map of megalithic tombs as well as an account of the Danish Bronze Age. Vol. iii will describe the Iron Age. The present volume, bound, costs 42 Kroner, the two that are to complete the work will cost 40 each.

V. G. C.

The English Castle. By HUGH BRAUN. 8½ \times 5½. Pp. viii + 120. London: Batsford, 1936. 7s. 6d.

This is a volume in Messrs. Batsford's well-known British Heritage Series, and it possesses to a marked degree those characteristics which have gained the whole series a wide appreciation among a certain section of the

reading public. With its natural and frankly untechnical language, it will assuredly have an appeal, but the more seriously minded reader, and above all the student of architecture, will wish for a great deal of information which Mr. Braun cannot here furnish. However, one must always take care to avoid judging a book for something it has not tried to be, and the author's preface is, after all, a hint to the critical.

The plan of the book is highly commendable. It is divided into five chapters which broadly mark the great periods of castle history, and in each a particular phase of development is considered together with the typical plan (if it exists), and its reflection in numerous examples. The first two chapters bring the story down to the close of the twelfth century, 'the era of great keeps', with Colchester towering above all. Then follows a chapter dealing in a general way with life in an early castle, and its reactions on besieger and besieged. The 'hall-complex', which was ultimately responsible for the great Edwardian castles, is next described, and this fourth chapter concerning the magnificent thirteenth-century development closes with a list of the castles to which Edward II sent his Royal Summons in 1322. This list, as Mr. Braun truly remarks, is in a wide sense representative of the zenith of the English castle. Finally, the 'Twilight of Castles', beginning with Bodiam and Raglan, and followed by the mock-Romantic Hurstmonceux, saw its eclipse with the ugly lines of Chatham, Portsmouth, and Dover in 1860.

The hundred and twenty pictures which Mr. Braun has chosen to illustrate his book are, almost without exception, of great excellence.

R. F. JESSUP.

Basketwork through the Ages. By H. H. BOBART. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv + 174. London: Milford, 1936. 12s. 6d.

Basketwork is one of the primitive crafts which has altered but little in its technique or fashions since prehistoric times, and its long history provides the fascinating theme upon which Mr. Bobart's book is written. It is particularly fitting that such a book should come from the pen of the Clerk to the Basketmakers' Company, one of the oldest guilds of the City of London, and one which has done much to preserve the craft with which it is associated.

The author's searching after references to baskets and basket-lore has been widely extended, with the result that he is able to present accounts of basket-craft in its historical setting over all the ancient world. There are naturally frequent references to technical matters, but they are never wearisome, and the complete variety of myths and legends attaching to baskets goes far to sustain the reader's attention.

R. F. JESSUP.

Vendel i Fynd och Forskning. Av HOLGER ARBMAN, MANNE ERIKSSON, SUNE LINDQVIST, genom OSKAR LUNDBERG. 10×7 . Pp. iv + 97. Uppsala: Upplands Fornminnesförening, 1938.

Apart from its literary importance the poem of Beowulf has an archaeo-

logical aspect to which attention has been drawn on more than one occasion. The temptation to illustrate it by contemporary grave-finds has proved irresistible, and English readers have had the advantage of J. R. Clark Hall's translation of Knut Stjerna's essays on the subject, published in 1912. Nine years later Prof. R. W. Chambers included in his work on Beowulf a chapter on the relevant archaeology; and the publication by Upplands Fornminnesförening under notice has an English Summary under the heading 'Vendel in Uppland and the Beowulf poem'. This work was occasioned by the inauguration in 1937 of a monument to commemorate the well-known local grave-finds of the 7th and 8th centuries, and some of the principal treasures are illustrated, a fine enamelled bridle being of special interest as probably of Irish origin. The standard work on the cemetery was published in Swedish in 1912, and a French translation followed in 1927: *La Nécropole de Vendel*, explorée par Hjalmar Stolpe, décrite par Hjalmar Stolpe et T. J. Arne: dessins de O. Sörling.

Impressions and Casts of Seals, Coins, Tokens, Medals, and other Objects of Art exhibited in the Seal Room, National Maritime Museum. Arranged and catalogued by H. H. BRINDLEY, F.S.A. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 44, with 8 plates. Greenwich: National Maritime Museum, 1938. 2s. 6d.

The greater part of this admirable catalogue deals with seals, although they occupy but two of the seven sections into which it is divided; the other five concern themselves at much less length with coins, tokens, medals, classical and later gems, and a few odds and ends. The connecting link between all is that the objects have a ship as part of the design. Mr. Brindley has cast his net wide, including not only English seals, but also continental and American, and it may be doubted if many examples have escaped him. Of the two sections devoted to seals, the first illustrates the evolution of the sailing-ship, examples being cited which show *inter alia* the earliest appearance of the admiral's lantern, the stern-post rudder, and reef points. The second section gives a classified list of all the specimens catalogued, in chronological order under six sub-headings.

Two things stand out conspicuously: first, the large number of seals with ships in their design, and secondly, the variety of the bodies which used this device. It is natural to expect a ship on the seal of a seaport town, and on those of the admiralty and of admirals, but here we find the ship used by, of all people, the Lord High Almoner, where it is almost certainly derived from the *nef* held by the almoner in one of the earliest of the series; on some ecclesiastical seals, where it represents the Ship of the Church, and on a few seals of towns which can hardly be considered seaports. It is remarkable how accurate the representations are (there is little that is conventional about them), and how well they illustrate, as Mr. Brindley so ably demonstrates, the changes in naval architecture throughout the centuries. The book is well reproduced and includes eight collotype plates, illustrating forty-eight seals from the late twelfth to the early nineteenth century.

H. S. K.

Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum: From Shalmaneser III to Sennacherib. Prefatory note and Description of Plates by SIDNEY SMITH. 12½ × 10. Pp. 19, with 69 plates. London: The British Museum, 1938. £1. 7s. 6d.

Assyrian sculptures: Reign of Ashurnasirpal is now continued by this volume, illustrating reliefs and statues dating from the reigns of Shalmaneser III, Shamshi-Adad V, Adad-nirari III, Tiglathpileser III, Sargon, and Sennacherib (the latter to be concluded in a later volume). The difficulty of reproducing the finely modelled surfaces, as Mr. Smith states, was largely overcome by employing general lighting from both sides and a spot-light from one side, and the result is a remarkably accurate rendering of detail, which is particularly successful in the reliefs of Tiglathpileser III and Sennacherib.

Among the reliefs of Sennacherib included in this volume is the series portraying the battle in the marshes, identified with the campaign of 700-699 B.C. against the Chaldaean tribes in South Babylonia (pls. XLIX-LV); the Assyrian army advancing to the attack (pls. LVI-LIX); a pursuit in a marsh (pl. xxxvii); archers and slingers at a siege (pl. xxxviii), and a Phoenician war-galley being rowed down the Euphrates (pl. xl). In all of these the Assyrian method of portraying landscape is shown to the best advantage, and although the ambitious nature of these large pictorial designs necessitates a certain stylization of mountains, marshy ground, rivers or lakes, and the formal treatment of different kinds of trees, yet this is combined with a striking wealth of detail, carefully executed by the sculptor. Excellent examples of such detail are the crab and the fishes (pls. xl, li), the vines (pls. xlii, xliii, lvi), and the spoil and weapons which are being counted by Assyrian and Aramaean scribes (pl. xlvi).

The description of the plates is invaluable for tracing the development of the art of the Assyrian sculptor, and for studying both the methods of warfare employed by the Assyrian armies, and the ritual scenes portrayed on the reliefs. References are given to the circumstances of discovery of the sculptures (as given in Gadd, *The Stones of Assyria*) and to the publication and translation of the inscriptions.

RACHEL MAXWELL-HYSLOP.

The Archaeology of the Channel Islands: II. The Bailiwick of Jersey. By JACQUETTA HAWKES. 10 × 7½. Pp. xviii + 320. Jersey, Société Jersiaise, n.d. 25s.

The Société Jersiaise has been fortunate in securing Mrs. Hawkes to undertake the preparation of the second volume of their splendidly conceived *Archaeology of the Channel Islands* which was so brilliantly inaugurated fifteen years ago by Mr. T. D. Kendrick's volume on Guernsey. This volume provides an admirable model for its successors, and its author has generously handed over to Mrs. Hawkes his own text for a descriptive and historical account of the Jersey megaliths. Nevertheless, this model has not been slavishly followed. As Mrs. Hawkes says, 'a spate of fresh knowledge and ideas has changed the face of European archaeology' since Kendrick's

Guernsey appeared. Thanks very largely to Mrs. Hawkes's own work, the prehistory of western Europe is no longer a wilderness of speculations lacking root in critically tested facts. The prehistory of Jersey and its sister isles can be presented as a not unimportant chapter in a connected account of cultural development along the whole Atlantic seaboard. The materials for this account are, however, dispersed in specialized articles published in many different periodicals. The author accordingly brings together the conclusions of these partial investigations in an introductory chapter which constitutes in fact an original monograph on the Stone and Bronze Ages in Atlantic Europe, and provides the most comprehensive account of these periods available up to date.

Moreover, Jersey, unlike Guernsey, was inhabited by Palaeolithic man, so that it is peculiarly fortunate that the Jersey volume was entrusted to a student of the Cambridge School. The 'Mousterian' relics from La Cotte de St. Brelade have, indeed, been described already by Dr. Marett in *Archaeologia*, but 'Mousterian' has since disintegrated into several distinct cultures. The relics from the several levels in the cave have not, unfortunately, always been kept separate, so that in reclassifying them in accordance with contemporary schemes Mrs. Hawkes has to rely mainly on typology. It appears that three successive industries are represented—Levallois III—IV with La Micoque influence, Levallois VI—VII, and Mousterian, the first occupation falling into the Riss-Würm interglacial either just before or just after a marine transgression.

Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic occupations of the island are not attested: it was recolonized only in the New Stone Age and, in fact, in its Megalithic phase. The new economy arrived first by sea. Its earliest manifestation may be a so-called beehive hut at La Sergenté—apparently a *tholos* tomb which yielded four simple round-bottomed pots of early Western character. This interpretation of the monument accords admirably with the views of Megalithic architectural evolution now popular in Britain. By sea too came the Beaker culture, but its relatively late advent is demonstrated by the stratigraphy of the settlement at Le Pinnacle. One of the most original deductions in the book, however, is the demonstration that Jersey was probably not an island in Megalithic times. The archaeological arguments for this thesis are convincing: in dramatic contrast to the neighbour island of Guernsey, the essentially terrestrial Seine-Oise-Marne culture is represented on Jersey by characteristic gallery graves with the appropriate segmental pendants, and similarly the Chassey fashion in ceramic decoration and the Grand Pressigny flint trade associated therewith profoundly affected Jersey.

On the other hand, Mrs. Hawkes thinks the Armorican Bronze Age culture must have affected the island through maritime intercourse. Its influence is not very profound: of the six Armorican handled urns three came from a passage-grave at Mont Ubé which also yielded a grape cup closely allied to the Wessex type. Indeed, as might be expected, the islands were incorporated rather in the Britannico-Hibernian commercial system. Its products include the superb gold torque from St. Helier which the author holds reached Jersey in the Late Bronze Age, to which phase the specimen

from Fresné-la-Mère is explicitly assigned. The Mainland hoard of bronzes contains in addition to specifically British knives also Breton and West Alpine types. Mrs. Hawkes is, moreover, able to isolate a group of pots obviously related to our Deverel-Rimbury urns and others related to the Hallstatt of All Cannings Cross. In La Tène times the predominance of Gaulish coins of the so-called Armorican type indicate that Jersey's closest connexions were with the adjacent mainland round the Gulf of St. Malo.

The book has been tastefully printed in Jersey. It contains 12 very successful plates, 92 figures in the text, and a map of the island. At 25s. such a work combining a compendium of Atlantic prehistory, a detailed account of the types of monument and relic distinctive of the island, and an inventory of sites with their contents is remarkably cheap. It should be noted that the preface is dated April 1937, though the book only appeared this year.

V. GORDON CHILDE.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, March 1939:—India and the West before Darius, by V. Gordon Childe; The rise and decline of the medieval community, by R. R. Darlington; The 'Gododdin' of Aneirin, by K. Jackson; Origins of plank-built boats, by J. Hornell; The plough and the origin of strip-lynchets, by E. C. Curwen; Early Scotland; Iron Age camps in north-western France and south-western Britain, by R. E. M. Wheeler; Submarine research in Greece; Phoenician carrying trade, Syria; The Gogmagog giant of Cambridge; Tool marks, Tell-ed-Duweir, Palestine; Dwelling sites, Hautes Alpes; Mons Badonicus and Cerdic of Wessex; Socketed celts in China; Archaeology in the Ukraine; Late Rhaetic hill-top camp in the Tyrol; Haithabu and the Danewerk; Wallop.

Archaeologia, vol. 87:—The Egerton Genesis and the M. R. James Memorial MS., by E. G. Millar; Recent Discoveries at the Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, by W. Harvey and J. H. Harvey; Medieval finds at Al Mina in North Syria, by A. Lane; The Sculpture of Visigothic France, by J. B. Ward Perkins; Two Bronze Age Cairns in South Wales: Simondston and Pond Cairns, Coity Higher Parish, Bridgend, by Sir Cyril Fox; Notes on Early Coptic Sculpture, by E. Kitzinger; Excavations at Kusura near Afyon Karahisar: ii, by Winifred Lamb; Colne Priory, Essex, and the Burials of the Earls of Oxford, by F. H. Fairweather; The Painted Ceiling in the Nave of Peterborough Cathedral, by C. J. P. Cave and Prof. T. Borenus; A Further Account of the Armour preserved in the Sanctuary of the Madonna delle Grazie near Mantua, by J. G. Mann.

The Archaeological Journal, vol. 95, part 1:—The excavation of the Iron Age camp on Bredon Hill, Gloucestershire, 1935-7, by Thalassa Cruso Hencken; The use of the stencil in mural decoration, by F. W. Reader; The significance of channelled ware in Neolithic Western Europe, by Jacquetta Hawkes; The ancient highways of Dorset, Somerset, and SW. England, ii, by G. B. Grundy.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, 3rd ser., vol. 3:—The medieval stained glass of Long Melford church, Suffolk, by Rev. C. Woodforde; Roberto Sanseverino and his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 1458-9, by Miss R. J. Mitchell; Windsor Castle, New College, Oxford, and Winchester College, a study in the development of planning by William of Wykeham, by L. G. Wickham Legg; The meeting-place of Parliament in the ancient palace of Westminster, by Miss Ivy M. Cooper; Norsey Wood 'camp', by D. Kimball; The rebuilding of Woburn abbey in the eighteenth century, by Miss Gladys Scott Thomson; Four lectures on medieval armour, by J. G. Mann; Report of the Congress at Banbury.

Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research, Spring 1939:—The 3rd Light Dragoons, circa 1820, by Capt. H. Oakes-Jones; Some Anglo-Hanoverian decorating, by Major O. Teichman; The European army in India after the Indian Mutiny: Captain R. Biddulph's memorandum, by Brig.-Gen. H. Biddulph; The earliest appearance of the Black Watch, by Capt. D. Anderson; Photography in the Crimean War, iv, by Capt. H.

Oakes-Jones; A Royal Engineer in the Crimean War: a letter from Sebastopol written by Lt.-Col. Richard Tylden, by Major G. Tylden; King Charles I's army of 1643-5, by P. Young; The American Civil War: contemporary letters from Lt.-Col. G. J. Wolseley, by Brig.-Gen. H. Biddulph; Some problems of the early breech-loaders, by Major G. Tylden; The Coldstream Guards, 1821, by Rev. P. Sumner; Regimental Museums: the South Staffordshire regiment, by Lt.-Col. M. B. Savage.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 13, no. 1:—An Elizabethan pack of playing-cards; Gift of French incunabula; The Book of Divers Ghostly Matters; Two poems by Stephen Hawes and an early medieval tract; A Wynkyn de Worde Latin Grammar; A Greek New Testament re-united; A Greek treatise on agriculture; Greek coins; A new Byzantine coin; A bronze handle from Iran; A Hellenistic gem from Iraq; A medieval brass candlestick.

The Burlington Magazine, February 1939:—Silver at the exhibition of Scottish Art, by E. A. Jones; The destruction and preservation of works of art in Nationalist Spain, by M. Stewart; Exhibition of Chinese art in New York.

March 1939:—A portrait called 'Henry, Prince of Wales' by Daniel Mytens, by Margaret R. Toynbee; Cabinets made for Horace Walpole and Thomas Brand, by R. Edwards.

April 1939:—The portraits of Mehmet II, by A. Sakisian; Two English oak cabinets of the early sixteenth century, by H. Cescinsky.

The Connoisseur, February 1939:—Scottish silver at the Royal Academy, by C. C. Oman; Highland weapons at the Royal Academy, by I. Finlay; The pewter section at the Scottish exhibition, by Capt. A. V. Sutherland-Graeme; Medici exhibition at Florence.

March 1939:—Helmets at St. Donat's Castle, by C. R. Beard; English embroidered costumes, by J. L. Nevinson; Fine Brass for collectors, by F. G. Roe and P. Desborough.

April 1939:—The plate of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths, by E. A. Jones; The evolution of British naval uniform, by C. King; The heraldic stained glass at Gray's Inn, v, by F. S. Eden; Souvenir of Dr. Samuel Johnson, by B. Gardner.

Transactions of the Ecclesiological (formerly the *St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*), vol. 10, part 4:—The miracles of archbishop Winchelsey, by C. Eveleigh Woodruff.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 24, part 2:—The so-called Omphalos of Napata, by G. Steindorff; Preliminary report on the excavations at Sesebi (Suola) and 'Amārah West, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1937-8, by H. W. Fairman; The House of Life, by A. H. Gardiner; The present position of the metrology of Egyptian weights, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Three Old Kingdom travellers to Byblos and Pwenet, by P. E. Newberry; Pygmies and dwarfs in Ancient Egypt, by W. R. Dawson; The stela of the sculptor Sirē at Oxford, by A. N. Dakin; Poisons in Ancient Egypt, by A. Lucas; The currency of Egypt under the Ptolemies, by J. G. Milne; Bibliography: Pharaonic Egypt, by A. M. Blackman; A passage on the stela Louvre C1, by J. J. Clère; Recent discoveries at Sakkārah, by W. B. Emery; The Egyptian for 'in other words', 'in short', by A. H. Gardiner;

The reading of the Egyptian word for 'necropolis', by A. H. Gardiner; Early red faience, by A. Lucas; The silver of Aryandes, by J. G. Milne.

Folk-lore, March 1939:—The 'green man' in church architecture, by Lady Raglan.

The Genealogists' Magazine, vol. 8, no. 5:—Research in Ireland, by J. F. Ainsworth; The descent of the chiefship and chieftaincy of clans, concluded, by T. Innes; Anglican church registers of Lisbon, concluded, by Canon H. Pentin.

Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters, vol. 7, no. 4:—The church of the glass-painters, St. Helen's church, York, by J. A. Knowles; The clemency and harshness of fate, by Dr. J. Helbig; Guild windows, by J. A. Knowles; 'Vitrail' (stained glass) by Viollet-Le-Duc, translated by L. B. Holland; Leaded lights and ornamental glazing, by J. A. Knowles; Catalogue of the sale of Horace Walpole's collection of stained glass.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th ser., vol. 21:—The historical bearing of place-name studies: England in the sixth century, by Prof. F. M. Stenton; The development of English medieval scholarship between 1660 and 1730, by Prof. D. C. Douglas; The idea of a mercantile state, by A. V. Judges; English and Čech influences on the Hussite movement, by Prof. R. R. Betts; The last years of the Court of Star Chamber, 1630-41, by H. E. I. Phillips; Fox's martyrs: the General Election of 1784, by Mrs. Eric George.

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, February 1939:—The elections to the October parliament of 1399, by H. G. Richardson; The underclerks and the Commons' journals (1509-58), by A. F. Pollard; Bibliographical aids to research, vii, the library of the Royal Empire Society, by E. Lewin; Summaries of theses; Historical Manuscripts, accessions and migrations.

The English Historical Review, April 1939:—Roger Leyburn and the pacification of England, 1265-7, by A. Lewis; The deposition of Richard II and the accession of Henry IV, by B. Wilkinson; The manuscript of Polydore Vergil's 'Anglica Historia', by W. Hay; The embassy of the Earl of Leicester to Denmark in 1632, by Rev. R. Cant; The Powers and the unification of the two Bulgarias, 1885, by W. N. Medlicott; Lanfranc's alleged division of lands between archbishop and community, by B. W. Kissan; An unidentified Gascon register, by G. P. Cuttino.

History, March 1939:—History and the plain man, by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; The condottiere John Hawkwood, by F. Gaupp; Historical revision, lxxxviii, Gibbon and the Decline and Fall, by J. J. Saunders.

University of London Institute of Archaeology, 2nd annual report:—Some results of archaeological research in Scotland, 1932-7, by Prof. V. Gordon Childe; Outstanding needs in the archaeology of the eastern Mediterranean, by S. Casson.

Man, March 1939:—The structure and origin of the Minoan body-shield, by Prof. J. L. Myres; The shape and physical qualities of the Minoan shield, by Prof. A. E. H. Lowe; The first cultivation of wheat, by H. J. E. Peake.

April 1939:—The early spread of agriculture, by H. J. E. Peake.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica, 5th ser., vol. 10, part 5:—Chisholm of Chisholm matriculation; Sir Bernard Brocas the younger; Northern Counties pedigrees; Grants and Confirmations of Arms and Crests; Sussex pedigrees; Pedigrees and heraldic notes from the collections of Gregory King, Lancaster Herald; Tryon arms; Gyney of Haveringland and Dilham, Norfolk; The heirs of Ralph de Lanvalay; The families of Washington and Sandys; Farquharson of Invercauld matriculation; The Washingtons of Sulgrave.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th ser., vol. 19, no. 1:—Contributions to Greek numismatics, by W. Schwabacher; The great Dorchester hoard of 1936, by H. Mattingly; The Ayyūbid dynasty of the Yaman and their coinage, by G. C. Miles; More coins from the Johore river, by G. B. Gardner; The Dewsbury hoard, 1938, by H. Mattingly.

Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, new ser., vol. 4, part 2:—Air photography past and future, by O. G. S. Crawford; The passage graves of Ireland, by T. G. E. Powell; A middle Bronze Age site at Stockbridge, Hampshire, by J. F. S. Stone and N. Gray Hill; Continental bell or disc-barrows in Holland, by A. E. van Giffen; British decorated axes and their diffusion during the earlier part of the Bronze Age, by B. R. S. Megaw and E. M. Hardy; The excavations at Woodbury, Wiltshire, during 1938, by G. Bersu; Notes on excavations; A note on High Lodge, Mildenhall; The correlation of the Lea Valley Arctic beds; Microlithic industries from Tufa deposits at Prestatyn, Flintshire, and Blashenwell, Dorset; Preliminary report on the excavation of a long barrow at West Rudham, Norfolk; Recent discoveries in the Ebbsfleet Valley; A vessel from the Outer Hebrides; Neolithic B pottery from Yorkshire; Pebbles from early ploughs in England; Anglo-French co-operation in archaeology; Some results of the expedition to NW. France; La Tène research; The Swanscombe skull; Quaternary research in SE. Asia; The insulation of Britain; Select bibliography for 1938.

Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 28, part 2:—The allegiance of Labienus, by R. Syme; Strabo and Cisalpine Gaul: an anachronism, by G. E. F. Chilver; Two 'Virtues' of Tiberius: a numismatic contribution to the history of his reign, by C. H. V. Sutherland; The fate of Agricola's northern conquests, by T. Davies Pryce and E. Birley; Scipio Africanus and Roman politics in the second century B.C., by A. H. McDonald; Actium: a note, by W. W. Tarn; Roman Britain in 1937; Discussion on problems raised by the teaching of Latin and their solution in France.

Syro-Egypt, no. 4:—Tell el Ajjūl, Gaza, 1938; Lengths of cubits used in Jerusalem; The Bethlehem bone bed; A prospect of history.

Journal of the Warburg Institute, vol. 2, no. 3:—The miraculous cross in Titian's 'Vendramin Family', by P. Pouncey; Transformations of Minerva in Renaissance imagery, by R. Wittkower; 'Hercules' and 'Orpheus': two mock-heroic designs by Dürer, by E. Wind; Cornelio Vitelli in France and England, by R. Weiss; Giordano Bruno's conflict with Oxford, by F. A. Yates; Shakespeare and the astrology of his time, by M. Sondheim.

The Westminster Abbey Quarterly, January 1939:—A medieval abbot, by L. E. Tanner.

April 1939:—John Williams (1582–1650), Dean of Westminster, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Archbishop of York; Pershore abbey, yesterday and to-day, by W. T. Farncombe.

The Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 42, part 2:—An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Wallingford, by E. T. Leeds; Berkshire barrows, iii, by L. V. Grinsell; Medieval floor-tiles at St. Mary's priory, Hurley, by J. B. Ward Perkins and P. D. R. Williams-Hunt; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, continued, by P. S. Spokes.

The Bradford Antiquary, March 1939:—Bradford tradesmen's tokens of the seventeenth century, by W. E. Preston; Quaker sketches: Nidderdale, by H. R. Hodgson; The manor of Clayton, by W. Robertshaw; Antiquarian notes: the continuation of Wycoller causeway eastward, Castlestead, Pateley Bridge, roads over Blackstone Edge from Lancashire into Yorkshire, by F. Viley; Notes on a sixteenth-century Keighley Muster roll, by H. I. Judson; A local conversation piece, by W. Robertshaw; The boundaries of the manor of Addingham; A local loan to Parliament; Certificate for Kipping Meeting House.

Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. 38:—Landwade and the Cotton family, by W. M. Palmer; Monumental brasses, with special reference to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's collection, by G. A. E. Ruck; The Fen Office, Ely, by L. Tebbutt; The Fen Office documents, by W. M. Palmer; Southoe manor, by T. C. Lethbridge and C. F. Tebbutt; Archaeological notes, by T. C. Lethbridge and M. O'Reilly; A report on trial excavations at Limlow Hill, Litlington, Cambridgeshire, by J. G. D. Clark.

Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, April 1939:—The children of the Chapel Royal; Illuminated record of the shields of arms and bosses in the Great Cloister roof.

Chetham Miscellanies, new ser. vol. 7:—The Chetham Society: a retrospect, by James Tait; Thomas Sotheron v. Cockersand abbey: a suit as to the advowson of Mitton church, 1369–70, by Rev. J. McNalty; The foundation charter of Runcorn (later Norton) priory, by James Tait.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, vol. 59:—Colliton Park excavations: 1st interim report, by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew and K. C. Collingwood Selby; Cerne Abbey, by V. L. and V. F. M. Oliver; Little Mayne, by E. R. Sykes; Dorset industries in the past, by F. C. Warren; Roman coins found on the beach between Bridport and Eype, Dorset, by Miss A. S. Robertson; Additional calendar of Dorset deeds, by W. M. Walker; Some charters of Dorset, by G. B. Grundy.

The Essex Review, April 1939:—Arms of recently incorporated Essex boroughs, by Sir Gurney Benham; Essex Record Office; The legal brasses of Essex, by A. Hills; Fingringhoe parish church; Beating the bounds in Essex, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; Early Essex clergy, by P. H. Reaney; Little Baddow in the Middle Ages, by J. Berridge; Sixteenth-century building in Colchester.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 50:—The adventures of a Kentish spy, by

F. C. Elliston Erwood; The stall carvings in the church of St. Mary of Charity, Faversham, by G. C. Druce; The register and chartulary of the hospital of St. Laurence, Canterbury, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff; The sea valley of Deal, by F. W. Hardman; King Oswin, a forgotten ruler of Kent, by G. Ward; The usurpation of King Swaebheard, by G. Ward; The hatchments in the churches of Canterbury, by N. E. Toke; Hythe wills, ii, G-M, by A. Hussey; The manor of Boughton Aluph and Sir Thomas de Aldon, by Dorothy Gardiner; The medieval painted glass of Boughton Aluph, by C. R. Cuncer; Supplementary note on early Kent maps, by Canon G. M. Livett; The Franciscan friary at Romney; Iron Age discovery (200-100 B.C.) in Romney Marsh; The church of All Saints Hope, in Romney Marsh; Roman grave pottery from Ivy Hatch, near Ightham; The buildings of Aldington manor, temp. James I; Note on Clarke Winston, author of 'Ancient Glass Painting'; Thirteenth-century glass at Nackington church, near Canterbury; A marble carving from Reculver; A late Roman confined burial at Keston; Stonar; Excavations on Oldbury Hill, Ightham; The Holmesdale Volunteer Corps of Infantry, 1805; A denehole at Wingham Well.

Report of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, 1938:—Excavations at St. Margaret's priory, Marlborough; The Saxon bounds of Overton, by H. C. Brentnall; Clay tobacco pipes found at Marlborough, by A. H. Macdonald.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th ser., vol. 9, no. 1:—Notes on a nineteenth-century glass medal and on four other medals, by J. Oxberry; A new plan of the Ever tower, Newcastle, by H. L. Honeyman.

Fourth Annual Report of the Friends of Rochester Cathedral:—Restoration of the Norman cloister, by W. A. Forsyth; Robert Scott, Dean of Rochester (1870-87), by Rev. E. H. Dunkley; Graffiti, by the Dean of Rochester.

Transactions of the Southend-on-Sea Antiquarian and Historical Society, vol. 3, no. 4:—Medical service in our countryside, by J. W. Burrows; Southend, 1760-1860, by W. Pollitt.

Staffordshire Record Society, 1938:—Elizabethan Chancery Proceedings, series ii, 1558-79; An account of briefs collected in Bilston chapel, 1685, by P. Laithwaite; Report on the Roman villa at Engleton, near Brewwood, by Miss D. Ashcroft; Sir David Kenric and Ashley church, by T. A. Glenn.

Transactions of the Thoroton Society of Nottinghamshire, vol. 42:—Excavations at Ad Pontem, 1937-8, by A. Oswald; The coins of William the Conqueror (1066-87) of the Nottingham mint, by F. E. Burton; A list of words illustrating the Nottinghamshire dialect, by E. L. Guilford; Hodsock priory, by J. Bramley; St. Peter's church, Nottingham, by J. Bramley; A letter from Robert Thoroton to Archbishop Sheldon, with a note by R. B. Schlatter; A petition relating to the manor of Mansfield, 1602, by A. C. Wood; Church of St. Mary and St. Martin, Blyth, by J. H. Walker; Church of St. Mary, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds, by J. H. Walker; Holy Trinity church, Wysall, by J. H. Walker; Ragdale, by

J. H. Walker; Notes on the mayors of Nottingham, 1660-1775, by A. B. Clarke.

Transactions of the Georgian Society of East Yorkshire, vol. 1, part 1:—Georgian England, by Lord Esher; Burton Constable; Georgian Hull, by R. Alec Smith.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. 72:—The vitrified fort at Rahoy, Morvern, Argyll, by V. G. Childe and W. Thorneycroft; The experimental production of the phenomena distinctive of vitrified forts, by V. G. Childe and W. Thorneycroft; The Abbey of Aberbrothock: two early thirteenth-century seals, by J. D. Gilruth; Ancient portable money-box or 'offerand stok', by C. Taylor; Doune Castle, by W. D. Simpson; The Armorial de Berry (Scottish section), by J. S. Clouston; Suggestions for the dates of four Scottish monuments, by Miss M. E. Boyle; Notes on Scottish coins, by C. H. Dakers; A bronze bowl from the Rhinns of Galloway, by Rev. R. S. G. Anderson; Cup- and ring-markings on Craig Ruenshin, with some comparative notes, by A. Young; Scottish late Bronze Age axes and swords, by W. Henderson; Scottish grave of flint and other stones, by A. D. Lacaille; Excavations of three Neolithic chambered cairns in the islands of Eday and the Calf of Eday in Orkney, by C. S. T. Calder, with a report on the pottery by A. J. H. Edwards; Three fragments of a sculptured cross of Anglian type now preserved in Abercorn church, West Lothian, by C. S. T. Calder; The Edinburgh touch-plates: some new light on their origin and purpose, by Lt.-Col. J. S. Bisset; Excavation of two Bronze Age burial sites in Augustine, by A. G. McLeod; Tolquhon castle and its builder, by W. D. Simpson; Excavations at Birrens, 1936-7, by E. Birley, I. A. Richmond, J. A. Stanfield and W. P. Hedley; Excavations carried out by H.M. Office of Works in the Bronze Age levels at Jarlshof, by V. G. Childe; A bronze-gilt harness mounting from Jarlshof, by A. J. H. Edwards; Glass armlets in Britain, by H. E. Kilbride-Jones.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. 30, part 1:—A Berwickshire estate and its owner in the eighteenth century, by Capt. J. H. F. M'Ewen; Timpendean castle, by Prof. G. Watson; Newly discovered cup-markings in Northumberland, by E. R. Newbigin; Sculptured rocks, West Horton, by W. B. Davison; Chillingham: manor, castle, and church, by C. H. Hunter Blair; The Flodden window in the parish church of St. Leonard, Middleton, Lancs., by Col. G. F. T. Leather; Saint Cuthbert, by H. J. Boyd.

Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, 1938:—Memories of old Hawick inns, by J. Edgar; St. George's church and its associations, by J. C. Bonsor; A register of monumental inscriptions in Wilton old churchyard, ii, by J. H. Haining; Denholm and its memories, by J. W. Turnbull; The Elliots of Minto, by M. Scott; Borthwick Wa's: a lonely Border churchyard, by J. C. Bonsor; Town hall or parish kirk as cholera hospital, by J. Edgar.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 69, part 1:—Gallen priory excavations, 1934-5, by T. D. Kendrick; Excavation of a horned cairn at Aghanaglack, co. Fermanagh, by O. Davies; Some abstracts of Chancery suits relating to Ireland, by J. Ainsworth; An inscribed stone

fragment from co. Kerry; Ecclesiastical remains at Birchgrove, Roscrea; Sheela-na-Gig at Burgesbeg, co. Tipperary; A Sheela-na-Gig at Clannacnoise; Excavations at Island MacHugh, co. Tyrone; The priory of St. John at Nenagh; Find of flat copper axes at Monastery, co. Wicklow; Some Irish altar plate, by J. J. Buckley.

Irish Historical Studies, vol. 1, no. 3:—Historical criticism of the Life of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, by Rev. P. Walsh; Sir Thomas Phillips of Limavady, servitor, by T. W. Moody; Writings on Irish history, 1937, with addenda for 1936.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 67:—The Cwmgili manuscripts; Green Castle (Castel-Moel) in Llangain, by R. Grundy; Carmarthen Election song, 1796, by F. Jones; Sir Rhys ap Thomas, by F. Jones; Llandovery: toll-gate offences, 1824–34, by J. F. Jones; Acts of the bishops of St. Davids, 1203–1484, by G. Eyre Evans.

Berytus, vol. 4, fasc. 1:—Studies in Lucian's 'De Syria Dea', by H. Stocks; The leading events of the years A.D. 253–61 in the East, as shown by the coinage, by A. Alföldi.

Syria, tome 19, fasc. 4:—The excavations at Ras Shamra-Ugarit, ninth season, by C. F. A. Schaeffer; The Megiddo ivories, by Mlle C. de Mertzenfeld; Some fragments of inscriptions from Ras Shamra, by C. Virolleaud; Hellenistic portrait in Antioch museum, by F. Poulsen.

Journal of the West China Border Research Society, vol. 9:—The customs and ceremonies of the Ch'uan Miao, by D. C. Graham; Han dynasty remains in Sung Shan, Honan, by Mary A. Mullikin; The Han dynasty grave collections in the West China Union University Museum of Archaeology, by D. C. Graham; Two small bronze lamps in the same museum, by D. C. Graham.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 42, no. 4:—Amendments in Athenian decrees, by A. Billheimer; Discoveries on the north slope of the Acropolis, 1938, by O. Broneer; Evidence for the ram in the Minoan period, by L. Cohen; Decorated Arretine ware in the National Museum, Washington, by H. Comfort; Late Mycenaean vases, by M. B. Mackeprang; A proto-panathenaic amphora in the National Museum, Athens, by S. Papaspyridi-Karouzou; The development of archaic Greek sculpture, by C. A. Robinson; The fortifications of Athens at the opening of the Peloponnesian war, by R. L. Scranton; The significance of the arch of the Severi at Lepcis, by P. W. Townsend; Excavations at the Heraeum of Lucania, by P. Zancani Montuoro and U. Zanotti-Bianco.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 80, no. 1:—English antecedents of Virginia architecture, by T. T. Waterman; Archaeology and astronomy, by W. B. Dinsmoor.

Speculum, vol. 14, no. 1:—Some letters of John of Lancaster, by S. B. Chrimes; The date of Petrarch's Canzone *Italia Mia*, by T. E. Mommsen; Biblical spirit in medieval German law, by G. Kisch; The last line of the *Commedia*, by H. R. Patch; Eckstein, by A. K. Coomaraswamy; A chronicle of the Civil Wars of Edward II, by G. L. Haskins; Chaucer's symbolic plowman, by J. Horrell; Additional incipits of medieval scientific writings

in Latin, by L. Thorndike; Notes on the vocabulary of Alexander Neckham, by S. Gaselee; Charter witness lists again, by J. C. Russell.

The Journal of the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, vol. 1:—A Neo-Memphite bas-relief, by J. Capart; A German psalter of the twelfth century, by A. Goldschmidt; Epiktetos and his circular designs, by Dorothy Kent Hill; Unknown Bible pictures by W. de Brailles and some notes on early English Bible illustration, by H. Śwarzenski; Austrian Gothic enamels and metal work, by M. C. Ross.

Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Commission royale d'Histoire, vol. 103, part 4:—Deeds of the Belgian princes at Munich and Cologne, by M. Yans; Papers of Lt.-Gen. de Lannoy, governor of the Royal Princes (1846-9), by V. C. Terlinden; Deeds concerning the town of Brussels, 1154-2 December 1302, by F. Favresso; The censuses of Audenarde, 1469-1801, by J. De Brouwere.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. 57, fasc. 1 and 2:—Neopolitan hagiology: the marble calendar, by H. Delehaye; De SS. Cyri et Johannis Vitae formis, by T. Nissen; St. Dometios the martyr and St. Dometios the physician, by P. Peeters; The date of the death of St. Gerland of Agrigentum, by L. T. White; The first volume of the Legendary of St. Hubert, by M. Coens.

Revue Bénédictine, vol. 51, no. 1:—Completed sermons, fragments of lost sermons, unpublished sermon of St. Augustine, by C. Lambot; Castor and Polychronius, a little known episode in the ecclesiastical history of the Gauls, by G. Morin; The ecclesiastical rule of Berne, by A. Wilmart; The apologetic poem of Peter the Venerable and the connected poems, by A. Wilmart; Frustula Augustiniana, by M. Skutella.

Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare, tome 11, fasc. 2:—Ancient monuments in Bulgaria, by C. M. Danov; Grave find at Gornjani, Kreis Nevrokop, by V. Mikov; Three basilicas recently uncovered at Hissan, by V. Ivanova; Geometrical study of the church of St. John at Messembrie, by E. Maillard; A find of Derrona dekadrachms in Bulgaria, by T. Gerasimov; A problem of Bulgarian numismatics, by N. A. Mouchmov; The Byzantine-Bulgarian treaties concluded with pagan rites, by J. Trifonov; Ancient monuments from Bulgaria; New fragments of proto-Bulgarian inscriptions; The inscription of King Simeon from the neighbourhood of Salonika; The oldest iron-mining industry in Bulgaria; The inscription in the church of St. George at Sofia; Archaeological discoveries in Bulgaria in 1935-70; Coins found in Bulgaria in 1934-6.

Bulletin monumental, vol. 98, fasc. 1:—Perapertusés (Aude) and its castles, by Mlle A. de Pous; The Carolingian church of the abbey of Jumièges, by G. Lanfry; Abbot Thierry and the churches of Jumièges, Mont Saint Michel, and Bernay, by H. Chanteux; The vaults of the high chapel of the abbey church of Tournus, by E. Malo; The churches of the Nativity at Bethlehem, by M. Aubert; Restoration of the tympanum of the church of Notre-Dame-du-Pré at Donzy, by E. Chauliat.

L'Anthropologie, tome 49, nos. 1-2 (Avril 1939):—An article by the late M. Joukov on the Forest phase of the Mesolithic insists on the survival of late palaeolithic types, and illustrates neolithic flints from Lialovo and

Jazikovo alongside Mallerup and Svaerdborg types. Abbé Breuil fixes the level of the Abbeville culture at the Porte du Bois (above the Champ-de-Mars site) at Abbeville, which is 105-18 feet above the Somme, and gives sketches of various sections, promising at a later date the results of recent excavations. Margaret Dunlop continues her survey of the Bronze Age in France, and gives a list of finds arranged according to materials and departments. M. Vayson de Pradenne's book, *La Préhistoire*, is noticed, and the misapplication of modern terms to ancient implements (e.g. *taraud*) discussed on p. 120. The Editor reviews MM. Peyrony's report on Laugerie Haute, Dordogne, which sets out the cultural sequences. H. Winkler's report on the rock-drawings discovered by Sir Robert Mond's desert expedition, and T. P. O'Brien's paper on prehistoric Uganda are also noticed. In the news section may be mentioned Markkleeberg and the definition of types, patina in Belgium (p. 194) and France (p. 244), and a third Neandertal skull in Italy.

Revue Archéologique, Oct.-Déc., 1938:—The animal with the solar symbol, by Anne Roes; Excavations at Delphi, 1934-5, by L. Lerat; The ruins of Aphrodisias in Caria, by E. Will; Bibliography of Roman epigraphical publications, by A. Merlin and J. Gagé.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 35, no. 11:—The Tardenois pygmy graver (*microburin*) was first recognized in 1875, and M. Blanc reports the discovery of the type in glacial deposits in the Romanelli cave, Otranto. M. Vilminot describes a bronze hoard from Ramecourt in the Vosges; and Prof. Patte discusses the bones from the Trizay dolmen, and the early inhabitants of Charente-inférieure. La Madeleine culture in Haute-Marne is sketched by M. Joffroy and a few of the leading types are represented; Mr. Noone contributes to the discussion of graveurs and their manufacture; and Dr. Stéphen-Chauvet has a note on bone amulets in human form, with illustrations of a few 'idols' of various dates.

Tome 35, no. 12:—A note on the mutilation of hands as represented at Gargas is contributed by M. Jean de la Roche; and M. Rolland writes on the contents of an ossuary at St. Rémy-de-Provence, which is not flattered by the photographs. The practice of substitution, exemplified in a late Stone Age burial at Availles-sur-Chizé, is discussed by Commandant Octobon and Dr. Lamy. A good cordiform palaeolith from the valley of the Aisne is published by Prof. Patte; and views are given of a menhir, apparently with one flat face, found near boggy ground at Chanceaux-lès-Loches, Indre-et-Loire: le menhir de Trompe-souris, by M. Montrot. The annual indexes are included in this number.

Tome 36, no. 1:—A list of members and the rules of the Society open this number, followed by presidential addresses, M. Desmaisons being now in office. An attempt has been made in Switzerland to relieve unemployment by archaeological excavation. Prof. Barnes has a fully illustrated article on nature's attempts to imitate human work in flint, with special reference to pre-Crag specimens. Prehistoric exploration in Eastern Morocco is described with a map and outline drawings by M. Lejay, mesolithic types predominating.

Tome 36, no. 2:—A flint point, barbed and tanged but now imperfect and

measuring 8 in. was found at La Roque, Jersey, in 1938, and reported by M. Burdo: it is discussed by various authorities, but not illustrated. The bust of the Abbé Breuil is depicted on a medal presented to him in recognition of his election to the Institut de France: M. Lantier's speech and the medallist's reply are printed in this number. M. Blanc deals with the pygmy gravers (*microburins*) found in glacial deposits in the Romanelli cave, Otranto; and M. Desrut records the discovery of a cave with skeleton of La Madeleine date near Besse en Chandesse, Puy-de-Dôme.

Bulletin de la Société française de reproductions de manuscrits à peintures, 21^e année:—The principal illuminated manuscripts in the National Library at Vienna, parts 3 and 4, by E. Trenkler, K. Holter, and K. Oettinger.

Les Monuments historiques de la France, Année 3, fasc. 5-6:—The consolidation of the lintels of the first floor gallery of the amphitheatre at Nîmes, by A. Chauvel; Crenellations, by H. Nodet; Consolidation work in the church at Souvigny, by E. Chauliat and M. Générmont; The restoration of the Jacques-Coeur house at Bourges, by H. Huignard; The replacing of the woodwork in the cathedral of Orleans, by P. Sardou and G. Chenesseau; The wainscoting of the Bauffremont house, Paris, by P. Verdier; Recent excavations in the palace at Fontainebleau, by A. Bray.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie, fasc. 301:—The hermitage at Blendecques, by Abbé G. Coolen; St. Bain and the evangelization of Calais, by Abbé E. Guilbert.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, tome 45:—Abbé De La Rue, Norman historian, by Abbé L. Tolmer; The county of Beaumont-le-Roger, Eure, an appanage of Robert d'Artois (1310-31), by H. de Frondeville; The fiefs of Mont Saint Michel at Bretteville sur Odon and Verson, Calvados, by H. Navel; The parish of Mesnil-Touffrey, Calvados, by Abbé F. Alix; The abbey of Ardenne, Calvados, by E. Lambert; Charles Astoul and studies in the history of Norman law, by R. Besnier.

Normannia, vol. ii, no. 4:—Thomas le Coq and his tragedy, *Cain* (1580), by C. Bellier-Dumaine; The funeral procession of the monarchy across Normandy, August 1830, by H. Contamine.

Nachrichtenblatt für Deutsche Vorzeit, 14 Jahrgang, Heft 11-12:—A ribbon-ware settlement in the Warburg district, by H. Hoffmann; A site with late Megalithic pottery at Schöppingen, by W. Winkelmann; A Bronze Age barrow at Borken in Westphalia, by K. Huckle; Two barrows at Herbram, by H. Beck; A late La Tène settlement at Trupach, by H. Beck; A site of the 1st to 5th centuries at Milte, by W. Winkelmann; Germanic houses at Westick, by U. Stieren; The coin-dated wheel-made pottery from Leer, by K. Huckle; A medieval smelting site at Freudenberg, by H. Beck.

26 *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission* 1936:—The work of the Commission from 1 April 1936 to 31 March 1937, by E. Sprockhoff; Mollusca and prehistory, by R. Lais; Roman water supply in the Rhineland, by E. Samesreuther.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, vol. 25, parts 1 and 2:—Twenty-five years of the Vienna Prehistoric Society, by O. Menghin; The relationship between prehistory and natural science, by L. Zotz and W. von Stokar;

On a suspected artificially worked bone fragment from the Torrener Höhle, Salzburg, by K. Ehrenberg; Stone implements from the shell-mound at Bindjai-Tamaing, North Sumatra, by F. Mühlhofer; New prehistoric discoveries in the Schärding district, Upper Austria, by G. Kyrle; New discoveries in Vienna, by R. Pittioni; Survivals of the bell beaker culture from the Nikolsburg district, Moravia, by H. Freising; Late Stone Age discoveries near Villach in Carinthia, by H. Dolenz; The earthwork on the Hochwinderberg, Göfis, by A. Hild and O. Menghin; The Urnfield culture at Salzburg, by M. Hell; The stone cist grave of the older Urnfield period at Illmitz, by K. Willvonseder; The Thraco-Cimmerian periods in south-east Poland, by T. Sulimirski; Avar graves at Guntramsdorf and Traiskirche, Lower Austria, by E. K. Wurth.

Archaeologiai Értésítő, vol. 51:—Iconographical researches, by A. Hekler; Early Iron Age funerary lamps from Central Europe, by S. Gallus; The Capitoline Triad at Sopron, by C. Praschniker; Roman military tombstone of the time of Domitian in the museum at Esztergom, by J. Szilágyi; The Byzantine gold plates from Kunágota, by J. László; A new portrait of Hadrian at Athens, by G. Erdélyi; Johann Geng Leithner (1725–85), by J. Kapossy.

Notizie degli Scavi, vol. 14, fasc. 4, 5, 6:—Tomb found at 'Montebello', Chiusi, by A. Minto; Funerary furniture found with a burial at 'La Macchie', Chiusi, by A. Minto; Funerary sculpture found at 'Bagnolo', Chiusi, by A. Minto; Investigations in the amphitheatre at Urbisaglia, by R. U. Inglieri; Picene tombs at Numana, by R. U. Inglieri; Marble head of the Roman period at Fabriano, by R. U. Inglieri; Discovery of Picene bronzes at Torre S. Patrizio, by R. U. Inglieri; Remains on the site of Truentum, by R. U. Inglieri; Etrusco-Roman temple at Villa San Silvestro, Cascia, by G. Benedetti; Catalogue of sculpture discovered at Minturno in 1931–3, by A. Adriani.

Fornvännen, 1939, häfte 1:—A cemetery at Valloxsäby in Uppland has been excavated in the hope of finding burials of the first century of our era; and Gunnar Ekholm reports the discovery of about 130 graves, of which 45 had central menhirs. The graves are of different outlines and some are now barely visible. Iron knives, brooches, pottery, etc. have been recovered, leather-cutters being an unexpected type. Knut Kjellmark discusses a Jämtland grave-type of the Viking period, with burnt bones inserted in an inhumation during the tenth century. Buckles and metal mounts formerly unexplained are now recognized as belonging to purses of the Viking period, and drawings of completed specimens are added to Erik Sörling's discussion of their occurrence in Sweden: they are occasionally found in graves of men dating from the tenth century, and may have emanated from the island of Björkö in Lake Mälär. A summary of the reviews is given in English.

Rig, 1938:—Religious life in a corner of the province of Småland, by E. O. Johanson; Wooden and birch-bark shoes in Jämtland, by L. Björkquist; Late medieval folk art in Gotland, by B. Söderberg; Proposals for founding a convent in Protestant Sweden, by E. Jacobson; Extensive fodder-gathering in Härjedalen, by A. Olsson; Runic stones at Frösön, by A. Enqvist.

Upplands Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift, vol. 46, part 1:—A monument of the time of Gustavus Adolphus II, by N. Sundqvist: Stucco decoration on buildings by K. G. Wrangel, by W. Nisser: Vendel in Uppland and the Beowulf poem: Introduction by O. Lundberg; The Vendel finds, by H. Arbman; On the Vendel finds, by S. Lindqvist; Ledung chieftains in boat graves, by O. Lundberg; Villages and hamnas in Vendel, by M. Eriksson.

Türk Tarih Kurumu; Belleten, January 1939:—The excavations at Pazarli, by Dr. Hâmit Koşay; The Höyük of Karaoğlan, the most westerly Hittite site in Anatolia, by Remzi Oğuz Arik.

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- The Roman Roads of Wales. An historical survey. vi. Brecknock and Glamorgan. By S. O'Dwyer. With a foreword by George Eyre Evans. 9½ × 6. Pp. 38. Newtown: The Montgomeryshire Printing Co., 1937. 2s. 6d.

Seals.

- Impressions and casts of seals, coins, tokens, medals, and other objects of art exhibited in the Seal Room, National Maritime Museum. Arranged and catalogued by H. H. Brindley, F.S.A. 9½ × 7½. Pp. 44, with 8 plates. Greenwich: National Maritime Museum, 1938. 2s. 6d.

Libri Desiderati

Under this heading it is proposed to publish from time to time short lists of books not in the Society's Library, in the hope that they may be in the possession of some Fellow who would be willing to present them:

G. H. Lee, *History of Raunds, Northants.*

C. W. Stubbs, *Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral.*

D. Calderwood, *History of the Kirk of Scotland.*

Publications of the Gaelic Society of Inverness.

J. Duncomb, *History of Hereford: Hundreds of Huntingdon, Radlow, Wormelox,* by

M. G. Watkins and J. H. Mathews.

R. Llwyd, *History of Anglesey.*

J. K. Wallenberg, *Place Names of Kent.*

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 2nd February 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.
Mr. G. N. F. Reddan and Mr. A. D. Lacaille were admitted Fellows.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society: Prof. Ifor Williams, Mr. William Wilberforce Winkworth, Miss Lily Frances Chitty, Mr. John Anthony Giuseppe, Mr. Hugh Colley Irvine, His Honour Judge Arthur Frederick Clements, Mr. Cyril Challenor Lloyd Jones, Mr. Seton Howard Frederick Lloyd, Viscount Chetwynd, Mr. Richard Theodore Beck, Mr. Ernest Clive Chancellor, Mr. Charles Kenneth Croft Andrew, Mr. Bertram Colgrave, and Prof. Edgar Kingsley Tratman.

Thursday, 9th February 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.
Mr. J. A. Giuseppe was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. H. C. Andrews, F.S.A., and Mr. G. C. Dunning, F.S.A., exhibited a thirteenth-century storage jar containing a stirrup from Rabley Heath, Hertfordshire (p. 303).

Major H. Howard and Mr. M. R. Holmes, F.S.A., read a paper on a seventeenth-century map of the Thames from Westminster to the sea attributed to Hollar.

Thursday, 16th February 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Mackinnon, Mr. R. T. Beck, and Mr. C. K. C. Andrew were admitted Fellows.

Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, F.S.A., and Mr. K. C. Collingwood Selby read a paper on excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester.

Thursday, 23rd February 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Miss L. F. Chitty, Rev. W. R. Buchanan-Dunlop, Rev. R. Conyers-Morell, and Dr. David Russell were admitted Fellows.

Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Vice-President, read a paper on the Brittany expedition, 1938.

Thursday, 2nd March 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.
His Honour Judge Clements was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. Oscar Raphael, F.S.A., exhibited a bronze sword and scabbard found in its wooden box in a tomb, dated 4th century B.C., at Chang-Sha, Hunan Province, China.

Mr. G. D. Hornblower, F.S.A., exhibited a carved Norwegian powder horn (p. 328).

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Mr. Herbert Chapman, Sir Alexander Lawrence, Bart., Dr. John Wilfrid Jackson, Mr. Basil Oliver, Dr. Arthur Dale Trendall, Rev. Francis Llewellyn Bridges, Rev. Canon Charles Lacy Hulbert-Powell, Mr. Ernest Cummins, Mr. Edward Tudor Long, Rev. Herbert Poole, Mr. Philip Dana Orcutt, Mr. Frederick Charles Morgan, Prof. John Bryan Ward Perkins, Mr. Gordon

Alexander Egerton Ruck, Mr. Anthony Lionel Congreve, Rev. William Oliver, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Greene, Master of the Rolls, Miss Isobel Dorothy Thornley, and Mr. Robert Cedric Sheriff.

Thursday, 9th March 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Miss Isobel Thornley, Mr. F. C. Morgan, and Mr. John Dennett.

Dr. A. E. Wilson read a paper on excavations in The Caburn, Sussex, 1938.

Dr. E. Cecil Curwen, F.S.A., and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., read a paper on the pottery sequence from The Caburn and from Castle Hill, Newhaven.

Thursday, 16th March 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

A special vote of thanks was returned to the Corporation of the City of London for the gift of *The Great Chronicle of London*, edited by A. H. Thomas and I. D. Thornley.

The following were admitted Fellows:—Canon C. L. Hulbert-Powell, Mr. B. Oliver, Rev. F. L. Bridges, Mr. W. S. Samuel, Mr. H. C. Haldane, Rev. E. P. Baker, and Sir Alexander Lawrence.

Mr. John Charlton, Dr. T. Borenus, F.S.A., and Madame Borenus read a paper on excavations at Clarendon Palace.

Thursday, 23rd March 1939:—Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Dr. Pedro Bosch-Gimpera was admitted an Honorary Fellow.

Mr. G. A. E. Ruck and Mr. H. C. Irvine were admitted Fellows.

Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A., read a paper on English alabaster carvings as records of the medieval religious drama.

Thursday, 30th March 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. R. C. Sheriff was admitted a Fellow.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1938 was read, and thanks were voted to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Miss Kathleen Kenyon, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations at Leicester.

It was ordered that a letter should be addressed to the Corporation of the City of Leicester expressive of the Society's appreciation of the public-spirited action of the Corporation in undertaking and financing the excavations and in preserving the site as a public monument.

Thursday, 20th April 1939: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Mr. E. T. Long, Dr. A. D. Trendall, and Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Greene.

Mr. Philip Corder, F.S.A., and Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A., read a paper on the association of Celtic embossed bronze work and Roman champlevé enamelling on an iron-backed panel found at Elmswell, East Yorkshire.

Mr. G. H. Chettle, F.S.A., read a paper on excavations on the site of Whitehall Palace.

Thursday, 27th April 1939, Anniversary Meeting: Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. O. Skilbeck and Mr. O. F. Parker were appointed Scrutators of the ballot.

The following Report of the Council for the year 1938-9 was read:—

Research.—Grants from the Research Fund were made during the year under review to the expedition to Brittany under the direction of Dr. Wheeler, and to the excavations at Clarendon Palace by Mr. Charlton and Dr. and Madame Borenus, at Colliton Park, Dorchester, by Col. Drew, and Oldbury Camp, Ightham, by Mr. Ward Perkins. Reports on all of these have been presented to the Society during the Session. In addition, grants were made to excavations at Verulamium, Aldborough (Yorkshire), and Chester.

Publications.—The *Antiquaries Journal* has appeared regularly. The issue of *Archaeologia*, volume 87, has been unavoidably delayed, but it is hoped that it will soon be in the hands of the Fellows.

Library.—The number of readers in the library has been as large as ever and the number of books borrowed shows no diminution.

The following books other than those sent for review have been presented during the past year:

From the Authors:

Our militant Tudor Master: Edwyn Sandys (1547-54), by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.
The church of St. Owen (*alias* St. Andrew), Fingringhoe, Essex, by Rev. G. Montagu Benton, F.S.A.

A Cromwellian Major General. The career of Colonel James Berry illustrated by ... contemporary documents. By Sir James Berry and Stephen G. Lee.

Excavations at Birrens, 1936-7, by Eric Birley, F.S.A.

La figure humaine dans la décoration des allées couvertes de Morbihan, by Abbé H. Breuil, Hon. F.S.A.

Impressions and casts of seals ... exhibited in the Seal Room, National Maritime Museum, by H. H. Brindley, F.S.A.

Eghorneskens fra Harum-Ryggen, by A. W. Brøgger, Hon. F.S.A.

The Antiquity of the British Bronze Age, by V. Gordon Childe, F.S.A.

Scratch-dials and medieval Church sun-dials, by T. W. Cole.

Broches du Musée d'Antiquités de Rouen, by L. Coutil, Hon. F.S.A.

Vases sigillés gallo-romaines dans le département de l'Eure, by L. Coutil, Hon. F.S.A.

Citania e Sabroso: notícia descritiva, by M. Cardozo.

Gustav II Adolf i Samtida Engelska Ettbladstryck, by F. Dahl.

The eighteenth-century architecture of Bristol, by C. F. W. Denning.

Firmenstempel und Kunstlersignatur auf arretinischen Reliefgefässen, by H. Drogen-dorff, Hon. F.S.A.

The excavations at Colliton Park, Dorchester, 1937-8, by Lt.-Col. C. D. Drew, F.S.A., and K. G. Collingwood Selby.

Are the British 'Anglo-Saxons' or Celts?, by C. L'Estrange Ewen.

The Personality of Britain, 3rd edition, by Sir Cyril Fox, V.P.S.A.

Roman Law in the later Roman Empire: Byzantine guilds, professional and commercial, by E. H. Freshfield, F.S.A.

Beiträge zur Geschichte der Heraldik, by E. F. v. Bercheim, D. L. Galbreath, and O. Hupp.

Monumental brasses in Kent, by Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.

The structural decay of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, by W. and J. H. Harvey.

Current British archaeology: a survey of aims and needs, by C. F. C. Hawkes, F.S.A.

A small unfinished bronze group attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, by W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A.

- A diversity of Stuarts and Stewarts: but only one 'La belle Stuart', by L. G. H. Horton-Smith.
- Prehistoric and primitive iron-smelting, by E. Wyndham Hull.
- Scottish graves of flint and other stones, by A. D. Lacaille, F.S.A.
- The family of Moule of Melksham, Fordington, and Melbourne, by Rev. R. W. M. Lewis.
- Early Kent maps, by Canon G. M. Livett, F.S.A.
- The English domestic clock, its evolution and history, by H. A. Lloyd.
- Heralds' arms, by H. Stanford London, F.S.A.
- Northamptonshire and Rutland clergy from 1500, vols. 1-3, by Rev. H. Isham Longden, F.S.A.
- Inlaid eyes in Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India, by A. Lucas, F.S.A.
- Induskultur: Ausgrabungen in Mohenjo-Daro, by E. Mackay, F.S.A.
- The early records of Harringay alias Hornsey, by S. J. Madge, F.S.A.
- The medieval records of Harringay alias Hornsey, 1216-1307, by S. J. Madge, F.S.A.
- New aspects and problems in Irish prehistory, by A. Mahr.
- Une chasse Limousine du xiii^e siècle, by J. J. Marquet de Vasselot, Hon. F.S.A.
- Soldering and welding in the Bronze and Early Iron Ages, by H. Maryon.
- The Richborough hoard of 'radiates', 1931, by H. Mattingly and W. P. D. Stebbing, F.S.A.
- Moses before the Court of History, by L. A. Matvieff.
- A master of silhouette: John Miers, 1757-1821, by L. M. May, F.S.A.
- Welsh personal and place names, by T. E. Morris, F.S.A.
- Contributions to the subject of trephination of the human skull in prehistoric times, by T. Wilson Parry, F.S.A.
- The principal pictures in the Harris Museum and Art Gallery, Preston, by S. H. Pavière.
- The archaeology of Crete, by J. D. S. Pendlebury, F.S.A.
- The fate of Agricola's northern conquests, by T. Davies Pryce, F.S.A., and E. Birley, F.S.A.
- Lichtenberg's visits to England, translated and annotated by M. L. Mare and W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A.
- Roma e l'arte dei Celti e degli Anglosassoni del v all viii secolo d.c., by C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A.
- Buckland Brewer, by W. H. Rogers, F.S.A.
- Le bon serviteur, by R. Saulnier and H. Van der Zee.
- A brief guide to the Coptic Museum, by H. Simaika Pasha, Hon. F.S.A.
- Ravensraig Castle, by W. Douglas Simpson.
- Catalogue of Jacobite medals and touch-pieces, by F. J. A. Skeet, F.S.A.
- Papers relating to Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, by F. J. A. Skeet, F.S.A.
- Marble Hill House, Twickenham, by H. Clifford Smith, F.S.A.
- Walthamstow in the nineteenth century, by R. C. Smith.
- Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes, F.S.A.
- Een albasten Engelsch beeldhouwwerk in de kerk van Loenhout, by J. Squilbeek.
- Iron works and communications in the Weald in Roman times, by E. Straker, F.S.A., and I. D. Margary, F.S.A.
- L'abbaye de Moulière-Saint-Jean, by M. A. Vittenet.
- De Dijk van Drusus, by C. W. Vollgraff, Hon. F.S.A.
- How to compile a history and present-day record of village life, by Joan Wake.
- London Churches at the Reformation, with an account of their contents, by H. B. Walters, F.S.A.
- Mr. Whatman, paper-maker, by J. Wardrop.
- From the Standing Council of the Baronetage:
Official Roll of the Baronets.
- From E. Neil Baynes, F.S.A.:
Transactions of the Anglesey Antiquarian Society and Field Club, 1938.
- From Hon. Sir Edgar Bowring, K.C.M.G.:
Benjamin Bowring and his descendants, by Arthur C. Wardle.
- From Allan H. Bright, F.S.A.
Studies in seventeenth-century imagery, by Mario Praz.

- Horton. From the British Academy:
The origins of early Semitic ritual, by S. H. Hooke.
- W. M. From the Trustees of the British Museum:
Scribes and correctors of the Codex Sinaiticus, by H. J. M. Milne and T. C. Skeat.
Catalogue of Egyptian papyri, i, by A. W. Shorter.
Assyrian Sculptures in the British Museum from Shalmaneser III to Sennacherib.
- From Miss I. M. Browne:
The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Great Britain and Wales [1787-1815].
- Long- From the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral:
Canterbury Cathedral Chronicle, current parts.
Report of the Friends for 1939.
- F.S.A. From the Clerk of the Parliaments:
Barony of Vaux of Harrowden: (i) Proceedings and Evidence, and (ii) Case.
From A. O. Curle, F.S.A.:
Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society, 1937.
- From W. L. Cuttle:
The history of the diary of Sir George Downing, January-October 1658.
- From M. S. Giuseppi, F.S.A., and Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.:
Appendix to Stephenson's 'List of Monumental brasses in the British Isles'.
- From T. A. N. Henderson, F.S.A.:
St. Paul's cathedral, then and now, by A. E. Henderson, F.S.A.
Westminster abbey, then and now, by A. E. Henderson, F.S.A.
Canterbury cathedral, then and now, by A. E. Henderson, F.S.A.
Fountains abbey, then and now, by A. E. Henderson, F.S.A.
- From Dr. W. L. Hildburgh, F.S.A.:
The Afghan stuccos of the N.R.F. Collection, by J. Strzygowsky.
The Art Bulletin, current parts.
Parnassus, current parts.
- From the Hispanic Society of America:
The Valencian styles of Hispano-Moresque pottery, by A. Van de Put.
- From Col. H. F. Humphreys, F.S.A.:
Studies in Worcestershire history, by the late John Humphreys, F.S.A.; edited by E. A. B. Barnard, F.S.A.
- From E. Alfred Jones, F.S.A.:
Falk Simons Silversamling, by Gustaf Munthe.
- From the late Surgeon-Capt. K. H. Jones, F.S.A.:
Hampshire Notes and Queries, vols. 1-6, 1883-92.
- From Prof. Raymond Lantier, Hon. F.S.A.:
Cérémonie de la remise de la médaille commémorative offerte au Prof. Henri Breuil.
- From the Minister of Public Instruction, Latvia:
Senatne un Maksla.
- From the City of Leicester Publicity department:
Leicester abbey: history and description, by L. Fox.
- From the Corporation of the City of London:
The Great Chronicle of London, edited by A. H. Thomas and I. D. Thornley.
- From Prof. Adolf Mahr:
Marburger Studien, by E. Sprockhoff.
Notes on Irish sandhills, by Rev. L. M. Hewson.
- H. B. Excavation of a megalithic tomb at Ballymona Lower, co. Waterford, by T. G. E. Powell.
Three burial sites at Carbury, co. Kildare, by G. F. Willmot.
Aghnaskeagh cairn B, co. Louth, by E. E. Evans.
- From the Feoffees of Chetham's Library, Manchester:
Catalogue of the John Radcliffe collection in Chetham's Library.
- From the John Rylands library, Manchester:
Catalogue of a selection of medieval manuscripts and jewelled book-covers.
- From the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Middlesex:
Calendar to the Sessions Records, 1615-16, by William Le Hardy, F.S.A.
- From Miss Susan Minet:
The Kelmscott Chaucer.

From the Friends of the Cathedral Church of Norwich:

Annual Reports, nos. 1-8, 1930-7.

From Dr. T. Wilson Parry, F.S.A.:

On prehistoric trephining, by R. Fletcher.

Primitive trephining in Peru, by M. A. Muniz and W. J. McGee.

From the Secretary to the Public Record Office:

Pamphlets issued in connexion with the centenary celebrations.

From W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A.:

The Beauties of Stow, by George Bickham, 2nd ed., 1753.

From F. W. Reader:

Catalogue of wall-papers in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

From the Friends of Rochester cathedral:

Fourth annual report, 1939.

From the Swanscombe committee of the Royal Anthropological Institute:

Report of the Swanscombe skull.

From Miss May Taylor:

The Gothic and Anglo-Saxon Gospel of Wycliffe and Tyndale, by J. Bosworth and G. Waring.

Domesday and Feudal statistics, by A. H. Inman.

From Viscount Wakefield of Hythe:

London Recalled, by W. Alister Macdonald and E. Beresford Chancellor.

From the National Museum of Wales:

Guide to the collections illustrating the prehistory of Wales, by W. F. Grimes, F.S.A.

From Miss Dorothy Walker in memory of her father, Sir Emery Walker, F.S.A.:

The Doves Bible and thirteen other publications of the Doves Press.

From J. W. Walker, F.S.A.:

The History and Antiquities of Doncaster, by Edward Miller, 1804.

From Dr. Gordon Ward, F.S.A.:

A short history of the Worshipful Company of Tylers and Bricklayers of the City of London, by W. G. Bell, F.S.A.

From G. A. Ward:

Burke's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1939.

From Edward Yates, F.S.A.:

The sixteenth-century chain pump at Hampton Court.

General.—Mrs. Strong and Mr. Raleigh Radford represented the Society at the International Congress of Christian Archaeology held in Rome in October, and Mr. G. M. Young at the centenary celebration of the Archaeological Society of Athens.

On the death of Miss May Morris the residuary estate of her sister Miss Jane Morris fell in to the Society, as will her own residuary estate on the expiration of a life interest. The money thus coming to the Society is to be known as the William and Jane Morris Fund and, to quote the Will, the income is to be applied 'for or towards the protection of ancient churches or other ancient buildings or monuments in the United Kingdom in accordance with the principles of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings'.

The Secretary has been appointed the Society's representative on the Leverhulme Studentship Committee of the London Museum.

Two grants have been made from the Tessa Verney Wheeler Memorial Fund, which is administered by a Committee representative of the Society and the Institute of Archaeology.

Mr. William Kennett, who had been the Society's porter for forty years, retired on pension in June in his 80th year. The Council desires to place on record its appreciation of his long and faithful service, and its good wishes to him on his retirement.

The following gifts other than books have been received:—

- From Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne, F.S.A.:
- Fifty-six lantern slides of Gloucestershire churches.
- From Pretor W. Chandler, F.S.A.:
- Grant by Charles Seckford declaring Gibbon Seckford his heir.
- From Ralph Griffin, F.S.A.:
- Mouth scroll from a monumental brass.
- From the Earl of Onslow, G.B.E., F.S.A.
- A collection of photographs of antiquities of the Scilly Islands.
- From W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A.:
- Seven engraved portraits of former Fellows of the Society.

Obituary.—The following deaths have occurred since the last Anniversary:—

Ordinary Fellows

- Professor Henry Balfour, F.R.S., 9th February 1939.
- George Edward Blundell, 24th April 1939.
- Edward Oliver Pleydell Bouverie, 13th May 1938.
- William Salt Brassington, 7th April 1939.
- Leonard Halford Dudley Buxton, D.Sc., 5th March 1939.
- Philip William Poole Carlyon-Britton, 26th June 1938.
- Col. William Geoffrey Carwardine-Probert, O.B.E., 21st June 1938.
- George Lydston Crimp, 24th September 1938.
- Walter Derham, 19th May 1938.
- Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., 23rd December 1938.
- Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs, R.A., 7th June 1938.
- George William Haswell, 6th September 1938.
- Arthur Frederick Hill, 5th February 1939.
- Surgeon-Capt. Kenneth Hurlstone Jones, R.N., 15th November 1938.
- Rev. John Kennedy, 17th October 1938.
- Miss Dorothy Liddell, M.B.E., 25th May 1938.
- Sir Robert Mond, F.R.S., 22nd October 1938.
- Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., 18th April 1939.
- Henry Peet, 5th November 1938.
- Harry Plowman, 5th March 1939.
- Lt.-Col. Francis Beville Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E., 6th September 1938.
- James Kendrick Pyne, Mus.Doc., 3rd September 1938.
- Rev. Thomas Taylor, B.D., 5th July 1938.
- Sir Reginald Thomas Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., 21st January 1939.
- Sir Thomas Herbert Cochrane Troubridge, Bart., 5th December 1938.
- Frederick William Weld-Smith, 24th June 1938.
- Ernest Woolley, 9th August 1938.

Honorary Fellows

- Professor Paul Perdrizet, 1938.
- P. V. van Stein Callenfels, 26th April 1938.

Local Secretary

- Rev. Arthur du Boulay Hill, 19th October 1938.

HENRY BALFOUR, the curator of the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, was elected a Fellow honoris causa in 1915 and died in February. In 1918 he read an important paper to the Society on Palaeolithic culture in South Africa with a special reference to the Zambesi district, but unfortunately he was never able to complete it for publication. His main interests lay not so much in Archaeology as in Ethnography and Geography, and he had been President of both the Royal Anthropological Institute and of the Royal Geographical Society. His great monument is the Pitt Rivers Museum at Oxford, one of the finest ethnographical collections in the Empire, of which he was curator for forty-six years. He was elected a F.R.S. in 1924, and recently the University conferred on him the title of Professor.

LEONARD HALFORD DUDLEY BUXTON was elected a Fellow in 1922 and in 1920 read a paper on excavations in Cyprus in association with Prof. J. L. Myres. Like Prof. Balfour he was one of the leading anthropologists in Oxford and like him too was a Fellow of Exeter College. Most of his work dealt with physical anthropology, in which subject he was University Reader. He also took a considerable part in the administrative work of the University and of his college, of which he was bursar. He died in March of influenza the day after his wife died of the same illness.

PHILIP WILLIAM POOLE CARLYON-BRITTON was elected a Fellow in 1893, and had served on the Council and contributed papers to the Society. He was a well-known numismatist and was the founder and first President of the British Numismatic Society and also the recipient of its gold medal. He was a regular attendant at the Society's meetings until ill health caused him to leave London and settle in Sussex, where he died in June.

THE VERY REV. HENRY GEE, dean of Gloucester, was a distinguished Church historian, his most important contribution to this subject being *Documents illustrative of English Church History*, in which he collaborated with our late Fellow W. J. Hardy. A great part of his life was spent in tutorial work: in 1880 he was appointed to the staff of the London College of Divinity, in 1900 he became principal of Bishop's College, Ripon, and in 1902 master of University College, Durham, of which University he was subsequently appointed professor of Church History and served the office of Vice-Chancellor. In 1917 he became dean of Gloucester, a position which he resigned in the summer of last year and retired to Hove, where he died in December. He was elected a Fellow in 1893, had served on the Council, and had made several communications to the Society.

ARTHUR FREDERICK HILL, a member of the well-known firm of violin makers, was an authority on musical subjects and especially on stringed instruments. With his brothers he wrote the standard books on Stradivari and the Guarneri. He was elected a Fellow in 1901 and had served on the Council. Although he never made any communications to the Society himself it was in great measure due to him that the Society was enabled to enjoy illustrations by the English Singers when Canon Fellowes read a paper on Elizabethan madrigals in 1920.

MISS DOROTHY LIDDELL, who died in May, was elected in 1932 and had therefore had but little opportunity of taking much part in the work of the Society, but she gave an account of her excavations at Hembury Fort in 1933. She was one of the younger school of archaeologists and had done a good deal of most competent excavation work, her most important investigation being at Hembury Fort in Devonshire, on which she published careful and well-illustrated reports in the *Transactions* of the Devonshire Archaeological Exploration Society. She had also worked with her brother-in-law, Mr. Alexander Keiller. Her early death is a severe loss to field archaeology.

SIR ROBERT MOND was elected a Fellow in 1912, but took little part in the work of the Society, his interests being mainly concerned with Egyptian and Palestinian archaeology, to which he was a most generous benefactor. He presented to the Society Richardson's drawing of George Vertue which hangs on the stairs.

HARRY PLOWMAN was elected a Fellow in 1900, had served on the Council, and had made several exhibits at the Society's meetings. His main interests were in medieval armour, of which he had a small collection, and he was a founder and for many years an active member of the Meyrick Club. Outside archaeology his great interest was in the stage, and he had known most of the celebrated actors and actresses of his time, Samuel Phelps, indeed, dying in his arms. His collection of autograph letters dealing with the stage was well known and was the subject of a recent article in *The Times*. He died in March in his 92nd year and had celebrated his diamond wedding some few years previously.

THE REV. THOMAS TAYLOR, hon. canon of Truro, had for many years acted as a Local Secretary for Cornwall and had occasionally made exhibitions before the Society. But his opportunities for coming to London were not many as he was rector of the most westerly parish in England. He was elected a Fellow in 1903 and died in July.

FREDERICK WILLIAM WELD-SMITH (he added the Weld to his name in 1924) was elected a Fellow in 1873 and on Lord Dillon's death in 1932 became the Father of the Society. Beyond exhibiting a few objects shortly after his election he took no active part in the Society's work, as for much of his life he resided in Pembrokeshire. He died in June.

ERNEST WOOLLEY was elected a Fellow in 1923 and had served on the Council. His interests were wide and he had been an active member of the St. Albans and Hertfordshire Archaeological Society, several papers by him being published in its *Transactions*, many of them illustrated by his own photographs.

The Scrutators having handed in their report, the following were declared elected officers and members of the Council for the ensuing year:—Mr. A. W. Clapham, President; Mr. R. Holland-Martin, Treasurer; Mr. R. A. Smith, Director; Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, Secretary; Mr. Roland Austin, Prof. N. H. Baynes, Prof. V. G. Childe, Miss Irene Churchill, Mr. P. Corder,

Mr. J. W. Crowfoot, Mr. C. T. Flower, Sir Cyril Fox, Mr. C. Johnson, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake, Miss Winifred Lamb, Dr. S. J. Madge, Sir John Marshall, Prof. A. J. B. Wace, Mr. Q. Waddington, Mr. A. R. Wagner, *Portcullis Pursuivant*, and Mr. F. Wormald.

The meeting was then adjourned until 9 o'clock, when the President delivered his Anniversary Address (p. 247), and presented the Gold Medal of the Society for distinguished services to archaeology to Dr. Haakon Shetelig, Hon. F.S.A., who replied (p. 257).

On the motion of Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler, retiring Vice-President, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

'That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.'

The President signified his assent.

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